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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, and 6.

Airlines Oppose Channel; British Bolster Cyprus; NYA to Assist 450,000

The World's Day—September 5, 1941

New England: Channel Deepening Opposed

Airline representatives opposed plans for channel deepening and construction of three 1,000-foot piers near the East Boston Airport at an Army Engineers' hearing. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), Maine, back from a survey of Alaskan defenses, charged the War Department with inefficiency in sending supplies. [Page 6.]

Former Mayor James M. Curley denied a report that he might withdraw from the current Boston mayoralty race in favor of Clement H. Norton. [Page 2.]

Raymond L. S. Patriarca, whose 1938 pardon forms the basis of one of the impeachment charges against Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, was held in $20,000 bail in connection with a 1939 hold-up of the Oxford Print Works in Boston. [Page 2.]

Middle East: Cyprus Defense Strengthened

Strengthening of Cyprus, British island commanding the entrance to the Suez Canal and the Levant, has been carried out by the British in the past few weeks, it was announced in Cairo.

Quiet in Iran was reported by British sources which said British troops in the Kermanshah area had dispersed rebel soldiers.

Italy claimed to have shot down 22 British fighter planes in an air battle over the British stronghold at Malta.

Washington: NYA Prepares for New School Year

The National Youth Administration prepared to help 450,000 students throughout the country to continue their education careers during the academic year just beginning.

The Office of Production Management reported that American factories delivered 1,854 planes during August, an increase of 394 over July.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced consent decrees under which four important American drug companies must break contracts with the German dye trust which prevent United States firms from doing business in South America.

From the War Department came a report that production of 90 mm. antiaircraft guns, the Army's best, would average 61 a month during the next four months, that the production schedule for both light and medium tanks was "good."

The Army put another billion dollars' worth of combat equipment on its buying list and simultaneously began shifting field leadership to young, hand-picked officers.

President Roosevelt named Floyd B. Odlum, New York financier, director of a newly-formed division of contract distribution in the OPM to spread defense contracts among smaller plants.

Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the World War Industries Board, sharply criticized—following a conference with the President—the reorganized defense priorities machinery and price control legislation. Mr. Baruch advocated a single head for the defense program and a "universal ceiling" over prices.

A wage and hour committee recommended establishment of a 40-cent minimum wage scale in the passenger motor carrier industry.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Francis Biddle to be Attorney General.

Air and Sea: Italian Troop Ship Reported Sunk

A 23,000-ton Italian troop ship was reported presumably sunk, and a 10,000-ton Italian cruiser heavily damaged, in a series of British naval successes in the Mediterranean announced by the Admiralty.

Americas: Hawaiian Legislature Called

Honolulu (AP)—Acting Gov. Charles M. Hite called the Hawaiian Legislature to meet in special session Sept. 15 to consider legislation and appropriations necessitated by the national emergency.

In the Orient: Tanker Not Mentioned in Press

The Tokyo Press, including early editions of tomorrow's papers, had not mentioned the arrival of the American tanker L. P. St. Clair at Vladivostok, announced in Washington.

Japan's attitude has not changed on the subject of any third power negotiations for a settlement of the "China incident," and Japan will not deal with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, a Tokyo spokesman reiterated.

A Japanese suggestion for extension of territorial waters so as to preclude American shipments to Vladivostok, was revived in the Japanese news agency Domei.

National: Railroad Wage Mediation Fails

Chicago (AP)—Mediation of the wage dispute between the nation's major railroads and their 1,250,000 employees ended in failure today, less than three hours after the employees had given a general strike authorization to their 19 unions, bringing the controversy to President Roosevelt, who has the authority to appoint an emergency fact finding board. [Page 10.]

In France: Vichy Studies New Constitution

A new French Constitution calling for a parliament of one lower house and two upper houses—each operating under strong influence from the central government was submitted to the Government of Chief of State Marshal Pétain. [Page 9.]

An Italian Armistice commission member, M. Petroinu, passed on, bringing to 14 fatalities resulting from a Marseille-Toulouse airline crash Sept. 1.

In Russia: Leningrad Under Growing Pressure

Pressure on Leningrad increased as German forces claimed to be completing the ringing of the city. Russians said that Leningrad's communications with Moscow were still intact. Leningrad, according to the Germans, was under the fire of German guns. [Pages 1 and 9.]

Russian defenses along the remainder of the line appeared to be blocking any further German advance, although both sides remained officially very reticent.

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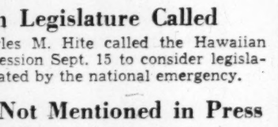
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. Y. Troops Capture A Bay State General

A squadron of New York soldiers made the face of Massachusetts' Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt figuratively red today when they swooped down on his lakeside headquarters near Brookline, N. H., and "captured" him in the middle of the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers.

The feat, which was ruled official by the umpires appointed by Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Corps commander, furnished a humorous note to the third problem of the Corps war games, which also had their tragic overtones today when three soldiers were injured fatally in motor accidents. [Page 2.]

All Business Is Rallied To Defense Call

A national conference of business leaders, big and little, designed to produce a unity of all business interests and work out problems of production and prices was urged today by John W. Fitzgerald, past president of the Smaller Business Association of New England.

Spokesmen of labor, banking and the consuming public would also be included, together with committees from both Houses of Congress, according to Mr. Fitzgerald's plan.

Many minor manufacturers in New England and elsewhere are worried about the possibility of being forced out of business, he pointed out. The system for getting them into defense output, he added, has not worked out well to date.

Ideas could be pooled for the good of the country at a national gathering in Washington called by the President, the small business leader declared, and the real essence of solidarity obtained.

Move in Right Direction

The new plan of contract distribution set up yesterday by President Roosevelt, Mr. Fitzgerald applauded as a move in the right direction.

"Anything the Government can do to keep small concerns going when their raw materials are cut off by priority orders—to help them pay the rent, meet any outstanding notes on their machinery, and to keep their work force together—is bound to be helpful," he commented.

"Morale would drop to zero among many workers if their jobs were shut off by the exigencies of the defense program and they were left with nothing to do.

"It is not a question of profits. Many of us smaller people would be glad to get along without any profits, if we have defense work to keep the business going and our people employed."

"Clinics" Help

The "clinics" of big and little businessmen now being held through New England, at which defense contracts can be immediately negotiated, were also warmly endorsed by Mr. Fitzgerald as an aid to the small businessman. He said he had attended the first in New England, recently held at Hartford, Conn., noted that a second was to follow at Providence Sept. 11, and a third at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 18.

"The meeting at Hartford was one of the best things I ever saw," he observed. "These conferences bring the big and little fellows together."

In explaining how the defense program was not reaching the small concerns as it should, if the situation was as serious as pictured, Mr. Fitzgerald illustrated by his own plant. He is president of the Ames Safety Envelope Company of Somerville employing a staff of 50.

"We are working 44 hours a week," he said. "That means we are using only about 25 per cent of our time.

"If necessary I and others would be willing to do work at cost. But under the bidding system, some concerns often make a slip, intentional maybe, which leaves us out.

"We recently bid on a Navy job of $22,000. Four firms made bids at a reasonable cost, six bid at below cost.

"How in conscience can we go to a bank and ask for financing at below cost?"

Rush to Build Homes Nearing Boom Aspects

Greater Boston communities show intense activity as the prospects of higher costs approach.

A home-building boom of major proportions was reported today to have struck Greater Boston communities as would-be property buyers rushed to get places of their own before the national defense program lifts labor and material prices beyond their immediate reach.

A canvass of local communities revealed that Hingham had built nearly 200 new homes a year during the last three years, that Wellesley in August had the biggest building month since the market crash of '29, that Brookline had built more apartment houses in the last 18 months than in any other similar period in its history, that Newton, while far below the building figures of the late twenties, was accelerating boom construction at the best pace in 15 years.

Answers the Same

Everywhere the answers are the same to the question: "How is the building picture?" Going strong, hitting new highs, advancing into a boom . . . and the answers are all laid to a national defense program that is giving more people money, at the same time that it promises rising costs for new homes.

The situation is so fraught with uncertainties concerning the availability of materials and labor that one Natick builder envisaged the growth of a great paradox under which families with money to buy homes for the first time in years may not be able to get one within another six months.

It is this uncertainty that has given an unprecedented uplift to apartment house construction in Brookline, which during the last year has added some 2,000 family units to the available suites in this township. The same uncertainty has pushed building figures up slowly but surely in Wellesley and the Newtons during the last two years of increasing defense activities throughout the United States.

Over 200 Homes

Hingham, for instance, reports the building of more than 200 homes in 1940, and the records for the first seven months of the current year are similarly startling to a sedate, colonial township of old homes that usually concentrates upon remodeling rather than building of new places. Old-timers in this community cannot remember such building activities. And so far as the town building records go, there has never been so many homes under construction at one time.

Wellesley's month of August this year brought applications for the building or remodeling of 129 homes at a cost of $432,850 or twice the figures for any other single month this year. For the year to date, building applications were valued at $1,626,760 as compared with $1,539,040 last year.

Other real estate news: Pages 4 and 5.

Sub That Attacked Destroyer Ordered Sunk by Roosevelt; Leningrad Under Nazi Guns

Supply line problem is seen behind German attempt to capture capital of Czars.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 5

The German High Command reported today that Leningrad was under fire of heavy German artillery. The Nazis claimed the fall of the city was only a matter of time.

The Russians admitted the struggle was growing hotter, but claimed the recapture of three outlying villages.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent 5½ years in Russia.

The fate of Leningrad, the northern Russian metropolis, still hangs in the balance as the Soviets vigorously dispute unofficial German claims that the city is completely encircled. But the Germans in advancing their claims do not picture the city's fall as imminent and hint at a siege rather than a frontal attack along the Warsaw or Rotterdam model.

The campaign against Leningrad has been the chief topic of the rather meager Nazi war news ever since the Nazi offensive in the south and center lurched to a standstill. Today, the German High Command breaks its silence to declare that Leningrad is under fire of heavy artillery. There is nothing new or sensational in this since the Nazi advanced guard claimed to be within 20 miles of the city of the Czars more than a week ago.

Desperate Fighting

From the mass of conflicting reports one thing stands out clearly in the vast soggy wilderness around Leningrad: heavy German concentrations are fighting desperately to reach the city before winter sets in, while equally desperate Russians—Red Army regulars reinforced by a citizen militia—are desperately contesting every inch of mud.

Leningrad, the former St. Petersburg, Capital of the Czars, was founded by Peter the Great more than two centuries ago on what was then and still is a swamp. Every house and building stands on stilts driven into the morass, while the city itself, straddling the broad Neva River, which is really an arm of the sea, is interlaced with natural and artificial waterways.

Defenses in Southwest

In choosing this spot for his "window on Europe" Czar Peter had defense in mind. That he chose wisely is indicated by the fact that the city, right on Russia's border, has never been taken by land or by sea.

The only fairly solid land approach to Leningrad is from the

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

How Nazis Press on Leningrad

Black arrows show points of greatest pressure against the important Russian city which the Nazis now claim is under the fire of their big guns.

President takes grave view of attempted torpedoing of vessel bound for Iceland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—President Roosevelt disclosed today that he had ordered the United States Navy to "eliminate" the submarine which had attacked the American destroyer Greer several times in broad daylight.

Although the President gave no indication that the attack and his order might bring the United States into war, it was obvious that the White House took an extremely serious view of the matter, particularly as the President charged that the attacks had been made well on the American side of the Atlantic.

The President emphasized the gravity of the incident by comparing those who waved it aside to a father who refused to become excited over a shot fired at his children on the grounds that they were not hit. He said that this was not the position or attitude of the United States Government in the attack upon its destroyer.

The President also intimated that he had at hand considerably more information on the affair than has yet been given out.

Ship's Identity Apparent

Showing no intention to excuse the attack as a possible mistake, the President said that visibility had been good, that the markings and the flag on the ship had been obvious and that the U-boat either deliberately attacked an American ship or had ruthlessly attacked an unknown vessel without making an effort to find out its nationality.

Asked if the ship were in the war zone proclaimed by Germany, the President stated emphatically that this Government had never been informed of the war zone and that it is not customary to recognize a blockade which is not effective.

War Not Anticipated

The reference to the unsuccessful attack having taken place on the American side of the Atlantic is seen as stressing the widespread nature of the menace to this country, even though the attack is not expected to lead to a "shooting war."

With this first deliberate action against an American warship engrossing the attention of the White House and the State and Navy Departments, officials are seeking to assess the full meaning of the incident while applauding the

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Italy Hard Hit by British Fleet in Mediterranean

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—A large Italian liner of a type known to be serving for troop transport—believed to be the 23,635-ton Duilio—has been torpedoed "and almost certainly sunk" in a series of British successes in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

The big ship was attacked while sailing with two other large passenger ships off the coast of Italy, the Admiralty said in a communique announcing two other Mediterranean attacks on Axis shipping.

In yet another engagement the Admiralty reported that a 10,000-ton cruiser was hit by torpedoes and seriously damaged by a British submarine in an attack on "an enemy naval force" (presumably Italian) between Sicily and Italy proper.

A loaded tanker was torpedoed and sunk from an Axis convoy off Sicily, and in the same group of vessels the 4,971-ton Italian supply ship Aquitania was severely damaged by torpedoes.

In the Central Mediterranean, an Axis supply ship of "about 8,000 tons" was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine, the Admiralty said.

The enemy naval force was reported encountered close to the Straits of Messina.

The Straits of Messina are between Sicily and the toe of the Italian Boot.

Earlier, the Admiralty announced that a British cruiser had rammed and sunk an Italian U-boat in the Mediterranean.

The 5,540-ton Cruiser Hermione sighted the U-boat on the surface and cut it in half while plowing ahead full speed, the Admiralty said, carrying a part of the wreckage away on her prow. There were no survivors, it was announced.

The attack was described as so sudden that the submarine's attempt to crash dive was prevented.

U-Boats Hard Put

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—A German commander disclosed yesterday that widespread patrol of the Atlantic by airplanes and British U-boat chasers was making successful German submarine operations difficult.

The officer, Lieutenant-Commander Kell, said in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the British were exerting the greatest efforts to bring convoys safely to their home ports. Commander Kell participated in a recent U-boat attack on a British convoy off Portugal.

Protection of convoys by airplanes has "been extensively developed" and extends virtually over the entire Atlantic and forces U-boats frequently to dive," he said.

"They send convoys over the northernmost route where there is hardly any darkness because of the short summer nights, or the protection is so strong that often several days of tenacious pursuit are necessary in order finally to get into shooting position," Commander Kell continued.

Commander Kell said the attack Aug. 25 on a British convoy traveling toward Gibraltar, out of which the Germans claimed to have sunk 122,000 tons, was the longest in U-boat history.

In the course of several days the U-boats repeatedly were forced off but closed in again, he said.

[Germany claimed Aug. 25 that 21 British merchantmen totaling 122,000 tons were sunk from a British convoy en route to Gibraltar. It said that eight of the ships escaped. The same day 13 British ships from the same convoy entered Lisbon harbor to report that the convoy had consisted of only 15 vessels and that seven had been sunk.]

Recently, he explained, shipping on the high seas "has become a little more lively" after months "in which the Atlantic became empty and the U-boats did not sight a mast for weeks."

Rail Solution of Gas Problem Discounted by Oil Spokesman

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — An oil industry spokesman today cast cold water on the Senate gasoline investigating committee's hope that the East Coast gasoline shortage is to be immediately solved by the use of railroad tank cars.

C. F. Dowd, Traffic Manager of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company and Chairman of the industry's Tank Car Committee, told the committee that railroad experts' estimate that 20,000 railway tank cars are immediately available to take the place of tank ships transferred to Britain is "excessive." The estimate was given the committee by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads and concurred in by Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation chief.

Mr. Dowd's committee, meeting here yesterday, persuaded railroad officials to allow them new low rates on tank cars. High cost of rail transportation and a lack of loading facilities have constituted a stumbling block to the use of tank cars to alleviate the shortage thus far.

At the close of Mr. Dowd's testimony, Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Committee Chairman, admitted he was frankly "disappointed" that the oil spokesman had not given the committee

Continued on Page 7, Column 6

Turkish Control of Dardanelles Suits Britain and Its Allies

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 5—The increasing pressure that Germany has been putting on Turkey since Britain and Russia entered Iran once more centers interest upon the Dardanelles.

There are some important reasons which point to the desirability of Turkey remaining sole guardian of the Dardanelles, and British policy has appreciated these reasons ever since the Anglo-Turk rapprochement began after the Treaty of Lausanne ended the troubles with Turkey in 1923.

It is generally regarded to be in the interests of Britain that a strong independent Turkey should remain guarding the gateway to Asia Minor, and Turkey can only remain really strong if it owns these vital Straits.

Kemal Ataturk realized this, and when the Treaty of Lausanne was being negotiated with the Allies Turkey insisted that it should become sole owner and protector of the Dardanelles.

Indeed it agreed to renounce its claims on former non-Turkish Provinces such as Syria and Iraq in order to gain sole control of the Straits.

Prefer Turkish Neutrality

Britain, relying on Turkish friendship and the fact that Turkey has generally proved itself a reliable ally in the past is apparently still content to leave control of the Straits in Turkish hands, and this is the main reason why neither Britain nor Russia has made any demands to pass ships via the Dardanelles.

Some time ago a well-known British diplomat said: "The greatest service Turkey can render Britain is to remain neutral for the next six months," and this fact has been emphasized recently by leaders in the Turkish press.

Undoubtedly Turkey's present situation is extremely delicate.

Germany occupies the Balkans and the German-Russian war is raging around the shores of the Black Sea. But although it is neutral, Turkey, it is expected, would resist any threat against its independence or territorial integrity.

Efforts for Peace Cited

This fact is emphasized by President Inonu in a message to the Turkish Army Aug. 30, when he said: "If the heartfelt efforts exerted by the Government of the Turkish Republic in favor of peace should not prove enough, and the Turkish Army was again called to do its duty, I am confident that our armies will act in a way to make our ancestors proud."

Turkish policy may appear somewhat passive, but in reality it is extremely realistic.

Turkey has a large army of nearly 2,000,000 men who are well-trained and well-equipped, but still lacks heavy armaments such as tanks and guns.

Britain is supplying these needs in armaments, and a recent meeting of the American Ambassador with Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, was interpreted at Ankara as showing that America is prepared to supply arms to Turkey under the Lend-Lease Act.

But until it is fully armed Turkey will continue its present policy of neutrality, although it is keeping a watchful eye on its frontiers.

By the Treaty of Lausanne the Allies agreed that Turkey should have control of the Straits and be allowed to maintain a small force of soldiers for its protection.

President Inonu himself negotiated this treaty and it was considered a great triumph for the new Kemalist Republic.

Later the Montreux Treaty gave Turkey complete liberty in regard to defense of the Dardanelles, and since then the whole district has been strongly fortified by Turkey.

Considering that the whole of Europe and Britain admit that Turkey is sole master of the Straits and the Dardanelles, an article by Admiral Sterling in which he advocates that Turkey

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Fancy These All Filled With Gasoline

International

Tank Cars Idle in Railroad Yard

J. J. Pelley, President of the American Association of Railroads, made this graphic presentation to the Senate Committee which is investigating the Eastern oil shortage to back up his statement that if 20,000 idle tank cars now available were put into use the oil shortage would be effectually wiped out. The shortage, he told the Committee, amounts to 174,000 barrels a day and 20,000 tank cars could transport 200,000 barrels a day. These cars in the picture amount to several hundred and are in the yard of a private railroad company.

Cavalry Units Capture 26th Division Command Post in Coup on N. H. Border

Talk of Curley Withdrawal Stirs Hub Political Circles

Possible withdrawal of former Mayor James M. Curley from Boston's mayoralty contest and entry of School Committeeman Clement A. Norton into the fight in an effort to defeat Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was subject of lively speculation in Hub political circles today.

Although both Mr. Curley and Mr. Norton denied plans for such switch, indicating the reports are just gossip, some informed political figures in Boston still believe Mr. Curley will not run, and that if he withdraws, Mr. Norton will step in.

Mr. Norton has said he would run for mayor if Mr. Curley were not in the picture, not because he favors Mr. Curley, but because he sees little chance of winning in a field containing both Mayor Tobin and Mr. Curley.

Ran Independently

Although Mr. Norton ran independently when he was elected to the School Committee in 1939, he has at times been friendly with the Curley organization during his years in Boston politics.

Mr. Norton could secure nomination papers, circulate them and file them in the ordinary manner until the deadline next Tuesday. But even if he does not enter the race by then, there are ways of entering after this deadline.

Under the law, a candidate's nomination papers may include a list of campaign committee members when filed at the City Election Department. If so listed, such a committee has authority to drop its candidate and divert the nomination credentials to another man.

Thus Mr. Norton might acquire signatures of some minor candidate, by action of that candidate's committee.

At least one minor candidate is known to have a committee listed on his nominating papers. These papers have not been filed at City Hall yet. By the above procedure Mr. Norton might enter the race at any time until the second week of October. Until that date Mr. Curley, or any other candidate, could withdraw.

Despite whatever behind-the-scenes skirmishing is going on, Mr. Curley flatly denied any intention of quitting the race and asserted his forthcoming action in opening campaign headquarters and filing nomination papers are thoroughly bona fide.

In Fight to Win

"I am in the fight until I win," he declared, asserting that there is "absolutely nothing to these reports."

He will file his nomination papers tomorrow, open campaign headquarters next week, and begin canvassing the voters soon thereafter, he declared. His office staff announced he will begin a series of weekly radio speeches on Station WMEX next Monday night.

All this may be in earnest, but conceivably it could be the build-up for a sensational last-minute switch in the lineup, with an effort to confuse the Tobin forces.

Mr. Norton denied any parleys with Mr. Curley and, for the record, declared he thought Mr. Curley "is still in the fight."

Start in Earnest

Friends of Mayor Tobin viewed a switch as a distinct possibility. They are known, however, to prefer battling Mr. Curley to facing Mr. Norton, who is an exceptionally hard-hitting and energetic campaigner. He was elected to the School Committee by a sensational plurality in 1939, following a campaign of street-corner stumping, and radio speaking.

The campaign will start in earnest next week when candidates raise their battle flags at newly-opened downtown campaign headquarters, announce the names of their political generals, and launch City-wide door bell-ringing drives.

Although torchlight parades, big rallies and the main flood of radio oratory will be held in reserve for the present, probably until after Columbus Day, Oct. 12, the most important campaigning of all—the "organization work" of approaching individual voters and lining up sentiment throughout the City—will begin next week.

Dried Potatoes To Boost Prices For Maine Raisers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The development of a process to dehydrate potatoes probably will boost potato prices for Maine growers, says Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

He predicted a more widespread use of the method would increase the shipment of potatoes to England and to outlying Army and Navy posts.

Senator Brewster said that the Baxter Packing Company, Hartland, Maine, was installing a plant and that Aroostook County growers should consider installation of such plants.

He said that Idaho packers were preparing to process about 2,000,000 bushels this year, which, he remarked, should increase the domestic market value of Maine potatoes.

He said that the process reduced the bulk of a potato shipment by about 70 per cent.

Air Control Men May Guide Ships in New Channel

Plan is proposed to bar accidents to aircraft and to eliminate any hazard to ships.

Fighting attempts to choke off channel approaches to three proposed 1,000-foot East Boston docks, Boston real estate men at a Federal hearing today offered a Civil Aeronautics Authority scheme for regulating all sea and air traffic into Boston harbor.

Men sitting atop the East Boston Airport's glassed-in traffic control tower would control the ships that sweep in out of Massachusetts Bay like toy vessels on a paper map, under the proposed scheme, and steer them away from possible collision with airplanes skimming in low over the harbor.

More than 50 East Boston residents stormed the hearing in angry protest against the docks—gigantic structures capable of handling the largest ocean-going vessels—and heard former State Representative Thomas A. Niland denounce the plan as a "land deal" of "get-rich-quick Wallingfords."

Indignation of the citizens apparently centered about fears that Wood Island Park, "sole recreational center for 70,000 people" would be displaced by an expanded East Boston Airport. Dredging silt from the proposed new channel would be used for airport expansion.

Three new, 1,000-foot docks between the Airport and the Winthrop shoreline have been proposed at a cost of $5,000,000. The Boston Port Development Company, which owns the land, has offered it without charge to the State on condition the docks be constructed.

The Boston and Maine Railroad, which has a terminal near the site of the proposed harbor facilities, is whole-heartedly supporting the plan. The railroad has offered to rent the docks at terms which would repay the State in 20 years for its investment.

It would be necessary, however, to dredge a channel 35 feet deep and 450 feet wide to make possible an approach to the new docks. For this, authorization is necessary from the United States Army Engineer Corps. It was under Army sponsorship that the hearing was held today in the Federal Building.

The proposal to give Airport traffic officials control over use of the proposed channel was in a letter read before today's hearing from Harvey F. Law, supervisor of airports for the C. A. A.

Objections of aviation interests to the proposed channel are based on the fact that any ship with a mast higher than 75 feet might interfere with use of a proposed east-west runway, and that any mast higher than 30 feet would jeopardize planes using a second proposed runway.

Under the control proposal, the airport traffic official would direct ships when to use the channel and when not to use it because of hazard to aircraft landing or taking off.

Such a system would be feasible, Richard M. Russell, counsel for the Development Company, told the Army engineers.

Crocker Snow, Director of the Massachusetts Aeronautical Commission, and Richard Parkhurst, Vice Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, have advised him they will withdraw on behalf of their organizations all opposition to the dock construction scheme, if the control scheme can be worked out in detail, Mr. Russell announced.

Mr. Niland and the indignant East Boston residents, however, were not to be so easily convinced. When presentation of evidence on behalf of the harbor development had been completed, they jumped to their feet and—ignoring a warning from the chair that remarks must concern navigation and economics—attacked the scheme on a score of counts.

Mr. Niland charged that the Port Development Company was seeking to improve value of land in East Boston at State expense.

Lieut. Col. L. G. Gallagher of the U. S. Army Engineers, Rivers and Harbors, conducted the hearing, which has been twice postponed this summer.

N. H. Post to Be Filled

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood is scheduled to take up at a conference tomorrow the appointment of an administrator of the State Unemployment Insurance Division. The $5,000-a-year post was made vacant by the passing of Gordon P. Eager.

By a Staff Photographer

Attending Hearing on East Boston Piers Plan

Left to right: Alexander Whiteside, capitalist; William F. Keesler, Vice-President, First National Bank, Boston; William J. MacDonald, real estate operator, and Richard M. Russell, attorney.

Thanksgiving Day On Nov. 20 This Year

To eliminate apparent confusion among Massachusetts residents over the date the Bay State will observe Thanksgiving this year, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today reiterated that Thursday, Nov. 20, will be observed as Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

This conforms to the date set by President Roosevelt which is one week earlier than the traditional observance. Next year, the President has announced, he will return to the traditional date.

Lodge Returns From Army To Vote on Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts returned to Washington today from active service in Louisiana as a captain in the Second Armored Brigade, but he expected to stay only long enough to vote on the tax bill before returning for more maneuvers.

Senator Lodge, who reported for service a month ago at Fort Benning, Ga., and then was ordered to Louisiana for maneuvers, said that after completion of service in October he would make a detailed report to the Military Affairs Committee on the welfare of the American soldier.

"You can't learn about that," he commented, "from listening to committee sessions. You've got to get out and see for yourself."

"It's some contrast to the comfortable sort of life we're used to," he declared.

He said that the most discomforting part of life was the chiggers, ticks and snakes of which he said there were a multitude in the Louisiana area.

As for the maneuvers, Senator Lodge remarked that the most valuable part of them was the movement of troops to take combat positions. In one instance, he said, his outfit was scheduled for a four-day operation, but completed its task in one.

Torrington Plant Workers Walk Out

TORRINGTON, Conn., Sept. 5 (AP)—A work stoppage by virtually all of its 1,300 employees closed down the Hendey Machine Company's plant here today and halted the manufacture of lathes and other machinery for the Army, Navy and munitions makers.

Victor Tokolski, a spokesman for the Hendey local of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said it was not a strike authorized by the union, but was a "stoppage" called directly by the workers who objected to the "comments and actions" of some of the 20-odd non-union employees in the plant. Three hundred night workers and 1,000 day employees were affected, he said.

Company officials acknowledged that operations were at a standstill and said they would confer with representatives of the workers later today to attempt an early settlement. No demands were made on the company, they said.

101st Cavalry Units in Coup Capture 26th Division Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 5—Speeding 85 miles through southern New Hampshire near dawn this morning, three streamlined, mechanized units of the 101st Cavalry from Brooklyn, N. Y., executed the most spectacular coup of the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers by capturing Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of Massachusetts' own 26th (Yankee) Division, and the entire Division Command Post on the shores of a pond near Brookline, N. H.

General Eckfeldt and other high officers of the Division were held "prisoner" until 10 a. m. by the Brooklyn motorized squadrons under the command of Maj. Walter R. Lee. They were "released" when the day's problem, the third of four which make up the maneuvers, was completed and troops of both "Red" and "Blue" armies began their return to Fort Devens, Mass., for the week end.

The coup, which was ruled official by the umpires and in keeping with the rules of the war games, was executed by two of the modern type of cavalry units riding in small, fast scout cars plus an anti-tank unit of the same regiment.

Moving under cover of darkness, the cavalrymen, attached to the invading "Red" Army for today's problem, sped north from Nashua, N. H., along the Merrimack River, then west and south in a wide encircling movement to the pond near the Massachusetts-New Hampshire border where the 26th Division command post was located.

The 26th Division, which was in the "Red" or invading forces in the first two problems of the current maneuvers, had changed sides and was in the "Blue" or defending forces for today's action. As the spearhead of the defending troops, the 26th was counterattacking at 5:30 a. m. along a line extending from Hollis, N. H., to Townsend Harbor, Mass., at about the time its high command was being taken into custody behind the line.

Today's capture of the Yankee Division Commander was the second occasion of the sort during the war games this summer. Once before, General Eckfeldt was surprised in his temporary headquarters. On the previous occasion, which was last month, he was taken by units of his own command during training exercises of the 26th Division near Middleboro, Mass.

Ease of capturing commanders during practice war games is attributed by military experts to the fact that both sides are wearing similar uniforms and using identical types of equipment. Although small emblems of red or blue are worn on hats and placed on trucks, the color of these often cannot be discerned in the darkness or semi-darkness, it is pointed out.

Thus it is held possible for small detachments of one side or the other, speeding along in trucks, to pass by outposts of the other side without being recognized as "enemy."

The 101st Cavalry also facilitated its seizure of opposing generals today by driving far out of the battle area and returning from the rear, where outposts would be relatively few.

While the capture of General Eckfeldt was ruled official today, scattered street-fighting which broke out in Nashua last night between the "Reds" and "Blues," forming another colorful incident of the maneuvers, was ruled out as out of bounds. It also was frowned upon because engagements were not due until this morning.

As the mechanized squadron of the 101st Cavalry was executing its brilliant feat today, a mounted troop of the same Cavalry were swimming the Nashua on their horses near Hollis to patrol the western side of the river.

The object of the "Blue" forces, including the Yankee Division, in today's exercises, was to encompass the right flank of the "Reds" and seize favorable ground in their rear, making their positions along the Nashua untenable. At least one pontoon bridge was laid across the river this morning by the "Blue" engineers to facilitate this movement.

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 5 (AP)—Three New York soldiers were killed early today in the first serious accident of the peacetime maneuvers of 40,000 soldiers of the sixth army corps. They were: Paul F. Charette, 22, and Philip N. Mara, 24, both of Syracuse, and Thomas J. Dominico, 23, of Brooklyn.

The men, all privates, were in two separate accidents shortly before dawn.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts WPA Music Project. The Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Melrose Park Recreation Athletic Field, Melrose, at 7:30 p. m. The Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppez conducting, on Salem Common, Hawthorne Boulevard, Salem, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Landscape Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

Metropolitan District Championship Softball Tournament under the sponsorship of the Community Recreation Service of Boston, Inc. Thirty-five teams from Boston and 14 suburban cities will participate in preliminary games. Class A will include 10 of the fastest teams with school and college athletic stars included, and Class B will comprise the older participants. Three teams from Boston's Coast Defense will take part. At the Cabot and Newton Highlands Playgrounds, Newton, at 1:45 p. m. Saturday and Sunday. The quarter-finals will be held Sunday, Sept. 7, and the semi-finals the following week-end.

Outing at Waverly Oaks, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. A walk will be made to the oldest living trees in this section, also picturesque woods, fields and waterfalls nearby. Meet at Harvard Square at 2 p. m. Leader, Lucy Oliver.

Annual Exhibition of the Dahlia Society of New England in conjunction with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Over 30 classes for commercial and non-commercial growers are included. At the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, from 9 to 9 p. m. Saturday, and from 1 to 9 p. m. Sunday. Open to the public free.

Bird walk at Point of Pines and Beachmont, conducted by the Brookline Bird Club. Meet at Maverick Square at 2:30 p. m. to take street cars for Shirley Avenue, Revere. Change to bus for Point of Pines. Those arriving by auto meet at General Edwards Bridge, at 3 p. m. Leader, Mrs. Wellman, Pro. 5681. Cost, 30c.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Margret Kurkjian, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Saltonstall Ready to Tell About Council Session Record

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, returning from a Maine vacation today, told newspapermen that if the Senate feels he has any information in his possession that will be of material assistance in the impeachment trial of Councilor Daniel H. Coakley, he will be glad to appear as a witness.

This development came as Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence R. I. gunman whose prison pardon is one of three on which the impeachment case against Councilor Coakley is based, and who was scheduled to be released again tomorrow following the expiration of a new prison term, was held in $20,000 bail on still another charge.

Statement by Governor

The Governor, when asked by reporters whether he had suggested to William L. Reed, Secretary of the Executive Council, the form of an official record of a night session of the Council of June 7, 1939, on the matter of revoking the pardon of the convicted robber, Patriarca, replied:

"I say this to you, gentlemen: The Senate is now sitting as a court and I will make no comment on the proceedings. If the court believes that I have any information in my possession that is of material assistance to them, I will be glad to give the court any facts I have."

Mr. Reed had testified during the trial that the Governor had dictated the form of the official record of that session, and it is the claim of Councilor Coakley that the record is false and incomplete.

Meanwhile, Patriarca faces another jail sojourn, despite his anticipated release from the East Cambridge House of Correction tomorrow, unless he can raise the $20,000 bail set today by Judge Edward F. Hanify in Suffolk Superior Court.

The Rhode Island man, often referred to as public enemy No. 1 of that State, has been detained in the Cambridge House of Correction for the past 14 months in connection with the larency of an automobile.

He now faces indictment for alleged participation in a $3,200 robbery at the Oxford Print Company in Brighton.

Police arrested Patriarca for the Oxford Print Company robbery after his picture had appeared in newspaper accounts of the parole and pardon investigation started as a result of his pardon after serving only 84 days of three concurrent three-to-five years sentences.

The victims of the robbery noticed the picture and reported to police that they thought Patriarca was one of the three men involved.

Double Sureties Required

Patriarca, attired in a blue suit, was produced in Suffolk Superior Court this morning by Sheriff McElroy of Middlesex County. Judge Hanify granted the request of District Attorney William J. Foley that the bail of $10,000, originally set in 1939 when the defendant was arraigned on charges of attempted assault and armed robbery at the Oxford Print Company, be vacated for violation of bail provision.

He announced that bail must be obtained in the amount of $5,000, with two sureties on each of the two indictments, making a total of $20,000.

Arraigned in June, 1939, Patriarca pleaded not guilty to these charges. No further action was taken at that time, as he was committed to jail on a charge of being accessory after the fact in the larceny of an automobile.

The new bail, Judge Hanify said, must also satisfy District Attorney Foley, who has already indicated that he would not be willing to accept the three pieces of property formerly used by Patriarca as security for the bail bond.

With the Senate impeachment trial of Councilor Coakley in recess until Monday, William H. Lewis, defense counsel, today was pressing for access to transcript of testimony given before the special pardons commission which brought the original charges against Mr. Coakley.

Particularly eager is the defense to obtain access to the testimony concerning the pardon granted to Patriarca, considered the most important of the three cases on which the impeachment charges are based.

Mr. Lewis had sought a Senatorial order forcing Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and trial prosecutor, to allow the defense to view the transcript. Instead, the Senate, in private session, requested opposing counsel to endeavor to seek an understanding over the situation.

Dr. Dorner Out of R. I. Post

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Dorner, now on leave of absence from the Rhode Island School of Design, will not return to his former position as head of that school's museum, it was announced today by the Executive Committee of the institution's Board of Trustees

The statement made public by the Executive Committee follows:

"Dr. Alexander Dorner is on leave of absence during the coming school year. While he will not return, he is at present engaged in completing some work for the museum. His contract with the school expired in June, 1941, and was not renewed, due to certain problems of administration in connection with the school and the museum. This had nothing whatever to do with the war or with the fact that Dr. Dorner came to this country from Germany. The School of Design has never had, and has not now, any reason whatever to question his loyalty.

"At the time he was given leave of absence, the Trustees of the School of Design voiced their appreciation of Dr. Dorner's years of brilliant service to the museum and to the community."

Dr. Dorner gave the following statement:

"Referring to published statements, my severance of connection with the Rhode Island School of design museum had nothing whatecer to do with my country of origin. I am a nenemy of fascism; with my wife, we are refugees from Nazi Germany. We immediately took the necessary steps to become American citizens. Whe we went abroad, we traveled on American identification papers signed by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. Needless to say, we do not intend to go back to Germany, my wife and I having severed all ties with Nazi Germany."

'Gas' Siphoners Lose Car Licenses

Six men accused by police of siphoning gasoline have had their driving licenses suspended, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

He declared that he was prepared to suspend both the license and automobile registration of anyone found stealing or attempting to steal gasoline from an automobile.

Describing this form of larceny as an "apparent by-product of the gasoline scarcity," the Registrar said that complaints had been reaching him from people stranded in various localities because their gasoline tanks had been trained.

The Registrar suspended the licenses of men from Auburn, Fitchburg, Holden and Webster on the complaint of the Douglas police, and the licenses of two Lowell men, on the complaint of the Lowell police.

Town Has 1,000 Days Of No Auto Fatalities

WEBSTER, Mass., Sept. 5 — A record of 1,000 days without an automobile fatality was established yesterday in this mill town. The last fatality occurred Dec. 10, 1938.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, continued warm and humid tonight; lowest temperature in the upper 60's; Saturday diminishing cloudiness and lowering humidity; fresh southwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy with showers in north and east portions tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy in north and diminishing cloudiness in south portions; warmer in the interior tonight. Fresh southwest winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered showers in the mountains tonight; Saturday fair but with some cloudiness continuing in the mountains; decreasing humidity Saturday. Fresh southwest winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight, diminishing on Saturday; diminishing humidity on Saturday. Fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	79	New York	70	73
Chicago	71	92	Norfolk	74	88
Denver	50	76	Philadelphia	72	74
Kansas City	67	89	St. Louis	69	92
Los Angeles	64	79	San Francisco	61	90
Miami	80	89	Washington	75	80
Minneapolis	60	84			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 5, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:04 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:42 p. m.

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Costa Rica Considered Key To German Coup in Americas

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-eighth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica — Costa Rica, which is three times larger than Massachusetts and contains a sixth as many inhabitants, is a weak sector in America's defense. One reason for that is Costa Rica's utter lack of protection; another is the German origin of a portion of its population.

Few political facts in the world are more strikingly plain than the helplessness of this country in the face of invaders. It is almost completely without an army, a navy, or air defense. A few hundred Nazi air soldiers such as operated in Crete could obtain control of Costa Rica in a few hours. Having seized the capital, they could take over the Atlantic and Pacific ports. Costa Rica would be as helpless before a company of resolute, well-armed invaders as a child before a two-gun bandit. It is as unnecessary to elaborate on this as on the possibility of a Little Red Riding Hood stopping a tank.

And the same day on which Nazi soldiers dropped into beautiful, quiet, verdant San José, they could set up a full-fledged Costa Rican government of well-known, native-born, Spanish-speaking citizens. In the name of such a government, pretending to act for the Costa Rican nation, Nazi forces could operate against the Panama Canal, exercise complete control over the other potential interocean waterway, namely, the San Juan River, and apply pressure on the remaining Central American states. A decisive factor aiding the Nazis in this would be the German element here.

Marines an Example

It must be realized that such a possibility is not fantasy. A striking illustration of how easily armed invaders operate in Central America is the fact that a few United States Marines exercised control over a much larger state than Costa Rica for five years, and that during that whole period they lost only 75 men. The marines in Nicaragua, one might almost say, were safer than pedestrians in some American cities.

What United States Marines did in a state neighboring on Costa Rica, Nazis might do here even more easily, because of internal aid. This does not mean that Costa Rica's political atmosphere is pro-Nazi. Just the opposite is the case —as it was in Norway and Denmark. It does not mean, either, that a large proportion of the Costa Ricans are of German origin or that many German nationals are here. But it does mean, very categorically, that a number of influential San Joséans are of German origin, that some of them are strongly pro-Nazi in sentiment and actions, and that not a few of them hold vital positions.

Most of the Costa Rican Germans are not recent immigrants, and fewer than a thousand are classified as foreigners. In fact, most aren't German at all, according to ordinary criterions. They are natives of partial German descent.

Considers Herself German

German settlers, the world over, present two outstanding traits: one, that they assimilate with natives exceedingly well, and another, that at certain crucial moments they feel a militant German loyalty.

Here is an example. On the way from Texas to Mexico, I met, at a bus station restaurant, a woman with German features. She and an elderly Mexican of Spanish origin shared my table. When I spoke to her in German, she answered in English, saying: "I'm sorry, but I don't know a word of German. My father came from Germany, but I learned only Spanish from my Mexican mother!" Still she considered herself German.

This second-generation German-Mexican is typical. Her like is found in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, and there are hundreds of them in Costa Rica. One of the Vice-Presidents of the Republic is a distinguished, native-born citizen, considered unqualifiedly Costa Rican by his neighbors. But he is of German origin and two of his sons are members of a German club which is avowedly pro-Nazi.

A strong characteristic of San Joséan society is that a large proportion of the families are interrelated. This is a small, active, isolated nation, and from the beginning of Spanish colonization there has been frequent intermarriage in small cities. So, most of the influential people here are cousins of most of the others, and consequently, when a German marries into one family he becomes immediately related to many others. Hundreds of San Joséans have German relatives, with whom they are in constant contact.

The following recent conversation shows how true this is. At a party, a woman guest said to the President of the Republic, who was also a guest: "You'd love to get rid of us Germans, wouldn't you?"

"You Wouldn't Dare"

His answer was noncommittal, and she commented: "Oh, I know you would, all right, but you wouldn't dare. We'd burn down our houses before we left, and since there's a German in every block, the whole city would be destroyed."

The situation is not as tense as this threat might indicate, but it shows two typical aspects of Costa Rican life. They are the accessibility of the President and the number of persons here of German origin. Probably 90 per cent of the people at the party, including the President, were calling one another by their first names.

It goes almost without saying that, until recent years, Germany has enjoyed respect and prestige here. The German Costa Ricans have been solid, useful citizens. Karl became Carlos; Hans, Juan; Fritz, Federico, and they were esteemed by their neighbors, their cousins, and brothers-in-law. They paid Costa Rica the compliment of settling here very definitely and of identifying themselves with the people. In view of these relationships, many Costa Ricans are loath to attack or suspect even Nazi Germans. When Señor Schmidt, who is known as a reliable man, says Hitler is creating a new order, it sounds convincing.

Some Militant Nazis

It also deserves to be pointed out that the Costa Ricans, though liberal minded, are attached to the Roman Catholic Church and have maintained a better relationship with it than many other Latin-American nations. Their churchmen, also, have often performed useful tasks. So they enjoy a good deal of confidence. Now, some of the Roman Catholic leaders have become supporters of Hitler. Some parishioners are influenced by them.

Not all Costa Rican Germans are militant Nazis, but some are. Nazis have made this one of their centers, and carry on a ceaseless activity. As a rule, it is secret rather than public. It reaches into most branches of the Administration, affects politics, directs much attention to the press, finds expression in sport, and has many direct channels to the schools. In the business world, it is strong. No outside force comes into such direct contact with the Costa Rican people as Naziism.

The danger, however, though very great, is not acute at the present moment. For a full hundred years, the Costa Ricans have been democratic. Absurd as it may seem, even the dictators had democratic traits. Presidents and dictators usually have been small, independent farmer-merchants. A coffee crop and a little store brought more prestige than political office. Even the best families lived in small houses and did much hard work. Costa Rican farmers of 80 years ago were surprisingly similar in spirit to Indiana farmers of that time. Therefore they are essentially against Hitler.

The attitude of Costa Rica toward the United States is cordial. Relations of the Costa Rican Government with United States representatives here are of the very best. This nation has few causes for old rancors, no present grievances of a serious nature.

Most of the people realize that the chief menace to their freedom and intimate, democratic ways comes from Hitler and not from us. Consequently, one may believe that a greater proportion of Costa Ricans are ready to co-operate with Washington's unequivocal anti-Hitler policy than even the inhabitants of the United States.

Plainly, the best way for us to strengthen this weak sector in all-American defense is by strengthening the world forces that are pressing Hitlerism the hardest. If the dark, despotic flood breaks loose at its source, it can hardly be diked off here.

Nazi Salute in Latin America

By a Staff Photographer

School at San José, Costa Rica

Director and teacher in a German institution shown giving the Nazi salute with children.

Nazis Confiscate Church Property

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 5

Confiscation of the property of nine Berlin Christian Science churches was announced in the official Gazette today.

Property of the Christian Science Committee on Publication for Germany, The Christian Science Publishing Society, and various other activities of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, also was seized.

It was taken over by secret police on the basis of laws of 1933 for "confiscation of Communistic property" and "seizure of property hostile to the nation and state," the Gazette said.

Christian Science was banned in Germany July 31 for "protection of the public and state." The order followed the closing of Christian Science reading rooms two months previously.

The confiscation covers all property, including bank deposits, postal accounts, credits, mortgages, real estate, all equipment and material in offices and reading rooms, and church securities.

[On June 18, when earlier reports of this reached the United States, The Christian Science Board of Directors stated that in so far as they were aware, there was no justifiable reason for this drastic action on the part of the German Government. The authorities of The Mother Church as well as its branches in Germany, have exercised great care in conforming to all the regulations laid down by the German officials for conducting church services and carrying on Christian Science activities.]

Mail Carriers Decide To Seek 30-Hour Week

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP)—The National Association of Letter Carriers voted yesterday to work for a 30 hour week. Carriers now work 40 hours a week.

Another resolution urged the Association's national officers to obtain "a Department ruling that carriers shall not be required to pass through picket lines to deliver mail except at regularly established delivery points" nor to "ride to and from routes on transportation systems where a strike is in effect."

West Point's Airport To Be Five Times Larger

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—Plans for increasing the United States Military Academy's airport at nearby Newburgh to five times its present size were announced yesterday by Col. F. W. Bowley, field agent of the Quartermaster General.

The addition of 1,000 acres to the present landing field, it was said, would greatly increase the facilities for the air training of cadets.

Laws on Endorsing a Note; Counsel on Sundry Subjects

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-eighth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

There are many occasions on which it is right and desirable to endorse a note or other promise to pay money, for a friend, a relative, or a business associate. But too many people give this endorsement casually, as a matter of course, and without any thought or knowledge of the consequences.

The endorsement is most often given when a friend borrows money. The lender agrees to let him have the money if he will get the endorsement of one or more persons of good reputation in the community for paying their bills. Your friend comes to you for your signature. You want to be accommodating and helpful. You may think it's merely like signing a recommendation as to your friend's honesty.

But it's more, much more, than a recommendation. It's a definite, legally binding promise to pay the amount of that note. It is just as if you had signed the note in the first place, without any other person being involved. If your friend has difficulty in meeting the payment, perhaps due to entirely unforeseen circumstances and without fault on his part, you are going to be asked to pay the balance due—including interest. And if the note calls for collection charges, you must pay these also, in case the note is given to an attorney or collection agency.

The endorsement of a check for a friend is not so serious a proposition, because presumably the friend has the cash in bank, and this is simply a withdrawal of what is already on hand. But don't endorse a check for a stranger or for one concerning whose reliability you are not fully informed. Your endorsement is a promise to pay in the event that there are not funds behind that check. It is legally enforceable against you.

Post-dated Checks. The giving of a check without sufficient funds to pay it is a criminal offense, if done with intent to defraud, and this intent is generally presumed by the very fact of the lack of funds. But it is different with a post-dated check, that is, one which is dated some time later than the day on which it is given, and so cannot be cashed until later. Unless there is legislation in a particular State making it criminal to give a post-dated check not covered by funds, or at least putting the burden of proof on the drawer of the check, there is no criminal liability, in the absence of specific proof of intent to defraud. In other words, a post-dated check has the same status as a promissory note.

So don't take a post-dated check on the theory that the man who wrote it won't dare fail to cover it with funds for fear he will go to jail. In some States failure to cover is presumptive evidence of fraud, but lacking definite legislation to that effect, it is a civil liability only, not a criminal offense.

Patents. The patent laws and the steps necessary to obtain a patent are so complex that there is no virtue in describing them here. Full information, including a schedule of fees, is contained in a pamphlet compiled by the Patent Office and published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The services of a good patent attorney are absolutely requisite to skillful handling of a patent application. He need not be an attorney at law, but probably will be, for patent work often involves court action, and a good patent attorney should be able to handle his case there, if necessary. But an attorney at law who is not a patent attorney is in no position to handle patent matters, which are highly technical and specialized.

Beware of retaining a patent attorney who offers to save you money or to obtain your patent for a certain minimum amount. Different inventions require very different handling and their cost varies widely. You can hardly be too careful to secure skilled and honest services, for a patent based on less than expert work will not protect you from infringement or from subsequent patents which your claim should exclude.

Care of Documents. Documents of importance are often lost or mislaid through not being kept in a safe place or through forgetting where they have been placed. Papers whose loss would be serious or inconvenient should be kept in a safe deposit box in the bank or in one's private safe, if he has one.

Keep a list of important papers and the whereabouts of each. This will save an unnecessary trip to the bank in case a paper is in your desk, or will save a search in your desk when it is at the bank or in your strong box in the attic, basement, or bedroom closet. It will also be helpful to your relatives, and particularly to your executor, when you pass away, in straightening out your affairs.

Changing Your Name. In the absence of a specific law in the State in which you reside, there is no prohibition against your changing your name without a court order. Unless you own property, such as real estate, mortgages, or other property the ownership of which is evidenced by public records standing in your name, it may be necessary for you to spend the money to secure the court order. This order necessitates a petition, drawn by your attorney, a court hearing, and then the recording of the order. You will also have to record a certified copy of the order in all the counties where you have property. This procedure may cost you as much as $50 or $100.

Even if you have some property, it may be possible for your attorney to save you most of this money by making out a deed by which you will ostensibly convey the real estate to yourself under the new name, without, of course, any mention in the deed that only you yourself are involved. This will be a matter of your attorney's judgment as to what will be legal and feasible under local laws and under the circumstances of your particular situation.

Outside the property consideration, a person can change his name with little difficulty, provided the new name he takes will not injure someone else and will not work fraud or deceit in anyone.

By a Staff Artist

Way Is Shown To Heavy Gas Saving in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—Approximately 18,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year could be saved if taxicabs in New York City were restricted to one 12-hour shift daily, according to officials of taxicab companies here. Even further reductions in motor fuel use could be achieved by construction of underground municipal parking stations, increase in the number of hack stands in congested areas and elimination of unnecessary parking by private motorists, they told Grover Whalen, investigator of gasoline and oil conservation for Mayor La Guardia.

The recommendation of one-shift operation of taxis was made by Benjamin Botwinick, Director of the Taxicab Bureau of Greater New York, representing fleet owners operating 2,500 cabs. He said his proposal would result in a saving of 400,000 miles daily by taxicabs, plus one third wear and tear on tires and automobiles and would reduce use of lubricating oil and prove beneficial financially to the drivers through concentration of fares.

E. A. Dannemann, President of the National Transportation Company, said the Parmalee System, subsidiary of his company, had already reduced gasoline consumption by 10 per cent by careful adjustment of motors since the Federal Government began its conservation program.

Meanwhile, pleasure boat owners in New York State were urged in letters from Clarence H. Low, Assistant State Petroleum Conservator, to co-operate in the gasoline conservation program. Curtailment of use of small power boats would be of "tremendous help," he said.

Simultaneouly, 11 leading oil companies, in pledges to the office of Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, promised to utilize all available tank cars now idle in an effort to ease the gasoline and fuel oil shortage in the Atlantic States. It was said this would insure a supply of gasoline and fuel oils to the Eastern Seaboard ample for minimum travel and home-heating needs provided no further diversions of ocean-going tankers were made to the British.

School Vacation Nears End in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The 1941-'42 school year will begin for more than 1,000,000 New York City school children next Monday, bringing to an end the 10-week summer vacation. Members of the headquarters staff of the school system returned to their posts yesterday and supervisors, principals, assistant principals, heads of departments and district superintendents reported today.

More than 1,200 teaching posts have been dropped in the past year, necessitating class consolidations in the coming year. School officials said classes would not be any larger than a year ago, however, as they expected a decline in registration this year of from 25,000 to 40,000.

The Fort Hamilton High School, Brooklyn, and Public School 99, the Bronx, are the only new schools opening this semester, the smallest number of openings in many years due to the curtailed building program in the school system's budget.

Loans for Americas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Informed financial sources said yesterday loans totaling not less than $150,000,000 were being considered for four American Republics—Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico.

Adding weight to the reports, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed that the United States was negotiating with Mexico on a currency stabilization plan.

Questioned at his press conference, Mr. Morgenthau declined to say what similar steps were being taken regarding loans to other Latin American nations, observing that the Mexican agreement was "the only one on which we are really making progress."

Amount of the proposed Mexican loan was not disclosed. Estimates have varied from $30,000,000 to $100,000,000. The loan is reported to be part of a plan to strengthen the Mexican monetary system, pay off oil expropriation claims, make internal improvements and assist Mexico in strengthening hemispheric defense.

Money for the four loans, financial sources said, would be supplied by either the Treasury or the Export-Import Bank, depending on what the money is going to be used for.

Invasion Tactics Tried at Quebec

QUEBEC, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Canadian Army motorized unit seized the Quebec Provincial Legislature yesterday in a mock attack designed to acquaint the public with invasion tactics.

The attack almost failed when thousands of spectators blocked the roads to see the demonstration unit dash through the streets. The crowd thinned, however, after a "gas" bombardment bathed the area with clouds of thick vapor.

Sideglances in Washington: SPAB Amends Willkie Phrase

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Remember?: No wonder the new Supply Priorities and Allocation Board's declaration "we shall move forward in that spirit which holds that none but the free are strong and none but the strong can be free," had a familiar ring.

Only a year ago, the Republican Presidential candidate, Wendell L. Willkie was telling Americans at nearly every train stop that "only the productive can be strong; and only the strong can be free."

Lady in the Dark: Along with the rest of the American public, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had no advance knowledge of her husband's meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, she revealed at a press conference this week.

Vindicated: Perhaps the President hasn't read the speech of Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin, United States Civil Service Commissioner, before the National Federation of Federal Employees this week.

"I have always thought that men talk more than women do," said Mrs. McMillin. "A supremely important job in emergency periods is the coding and decoding of dispatches. It must be done by those who can keep secrets. You may be surprised to know—in view of certain traditions with which you may be familiar—that these jobs usually are given to women."

Solon's Slogan: White House Press Secretary Stephen Early has a new desk slogan added to his "We ain't mad with nobody" sign.

It says: "Silence, genius at work."

Time-Trimmer: Because he figured the time consumed by the Senate in discussing the new tax bill costs the American taxpayer more than 1⅓ pages in the Congressional Record, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan agreed to have his minority views on the measure printed in the Record instead of reciting them orally to his colleagues. Debate on the tax bill, he estimates, is costing the Government $3,000,000 in lost revenue for each day final action is delayed.

Printing the Congressional Record, on the other hand, only costs about $50 a page.

Minding Its "T's": The Senate paused in the middle of a busy day to not only cross a "T," but to insert the one missing from the word "written" in a tax bill amendment.

Disappearance of one of the "T's" was called to the Senate's attention by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

Amused Senators immediately rectified the error by special amendment, but only after matter-of-fact Chairman Walter F. George of the Finance Committee had explained "that is a satirical amendment, but it is entirely agreeable."

Roosevelt Regards Court Fight As Block to Alien System

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in the first of five articles to be published in Collier's, said in the current issue that he believed his Supreme Court fight in 1937 eliminated possible adoption by the United States of an alien form of government.

That year, he said, "marked a definite turning point in the history of the United States. For this was the year which was to determine whether the kind of government which the people of the United States had voted for in 1932, 1934, and 1936 was to be permitted by the Supreme Court to function.

"If it had not been permitted to function as a democracy, it is my reasoned opinion that there would have been great danger that it might have been ultimately compelled to give way to some alien type of government—in the vain hope that the new form of government might be able to give the average men and women the protection and co-operative assistance which they had the right to expect."

The articles, which will serve as introductions to forthcoming additional volumes of his "Public Papers and Addresses," cover the period from 1937 through 1940.

New Concepts Endangered

Calling the results of his Supreme Court fight—eventual retirement of older judges and the appointment of younger men—"as among the most important domestic achievements of my first two terms of office," Mr. Roosevelt said that upon his re-election to a second term in 1936:

". . . It had become clear that this new concept of government (New Deal) and of its relation to economic and social problems was in danger of complete frustration. And the road ahead, for further, or even different, effective action to meet these problems, seemed to be completely blocked.

"For a dead hand was being laid upon this whole program of progress—to stay it all. It was the hand of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Roosevelt wrote that "the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government had gone into action immediately in 1933. But they soon found that, athwart the path of progress along which they were moving, a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States was erecting a barrier which it was impossible to climb over, under or around.

"Places in Positive Jeopardy"

"True, not everything had been destroyed by judicial fiat. But the whole question of the power of the Federal Government to handle these problems in an effective, decisive way had been placed not only in doubt but in positive jeopardy."

After recounting various Supreme Court decisions nullifying New Deal legislation, Mr. Roosevelt concluded the initial article by asking:

"But was it really the fault of our Constitution? Or was it the fault of the human beings who, in our generation, were torturing its meaning, twisting its purposes, to make it conform to the mold of their own outmoded economic beliefs?

"It did not take long for the answers to these questions to be found."

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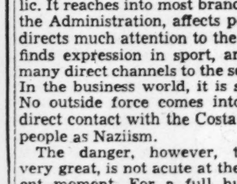

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New Western Union President Gives Boston 'Boss'-Eye View of Job

Sharp Rise of Food Prices Brings Profiteering Charges

Weekly Food Shopping Review

Charges of profiteering were being hurled in the market places of Metropolitan Boston today, as housewives found continued and increasing difficulty in stretching food budgets to meet the rising prices.

Practically all foods are higher, and a suspicion in consumer circles that much of the rise is unwarranted was becoming more evident as complaints flooded store keepers. Even more significant was the fact that some retailers were "brave" enough to admit that such suspicions were well founded.

One store manager, who refused to be quoted directly, was questioned on prices of peanut butter. He explained that the one-pound jars had advanced two cents each, but that the two-pound jars were unchanged in price. But he could not explain why such a condition existed, and frankly declared that a large portion of the general rise in prices was entirely unnecessary.

Big Peach Crop

He pointed to the bumper crop of peaches in the South as an example, and said that he was informed that large quantities were being dumped into the sea. Many of his customers, he said, were asking why ceilings were not being established by the Government. Sugar, butter, milk, and virtually all basic foods are rapidly getting out of reach of the average man's pocketbook, he admitted.

That heavy buying by the Government for use of the enlarged Army and Navy, as well as for shipment overseas under the aid to Britain program, warrants advances in some items, is recognized in both selling and consuming channels, but many items that are being advanced in price lack sufficiently close relation to such programs to convince buyers that the rises are justified, it was charged.

Meats hold at high levels. Lamb is higher, with even the forequarters two cents above levels of the last few weeks. These cuts have been 15 cents in chain stores, but today are quoted at 17 cents. Lamb legs that were 27 cents a month ago, and 29 cents last week, are 31 cents today. And even more is asked by independent stores.

Beef Still High

Beef continues steady on its recently reached price pinnacle. Chain stores continue to quote 35 cents a pound for the group of steaks and roasts they sold at 31 cents for many weeks. Rib roast at 29 cents in some chains, is as low as 25 cetns in others.

Pork products continue high. Loins for roasting are talked from 33 cents or thereabouts upward. Smoked hams are 33 cents a pound in most chain stores, and cooked hams that have been around 35 cents for whole or halves are now around 37 to 39 cents. Sliced bacon is still 29 cents in chain stores.

Poultry attracts buyers, with turkeys ranging from 29 to 42 cents a pound; chickens, 27 to 45; fowl, 25 to 32, and capons, 35 to 42.

Seafoods are in good supply and variety. Swordfish—the "beefsteak of the sea"—is unusually high, due to the small supply that is the result of only a comparatively few fishermen engaging in that branch of the fisheries. Prices start at 39 cents in some of the chain stores, and range up to 45 and 50 cents.

Mackerel Low

Small sized fresh mackerel are offered as low as 5 cents a pound in chain stores; fresh scrod haddock fillets 19 cents; flounder fillets 19 cents, and steak cod 29 cents for two pounds. Oysters are in season again, ranging as high as 90 cents a quart for the large sized. Sea scallops are offered down town around 35 cents a pound. Lobster meat is up to $1.75 a pound.

In vegetable and fruit stalls may be found a contrast where cranberries and strawberries are displayed on the same stand. Both are from Cape Cod, the cranberries being the first of the new crop to come in, and the strawberries the belated yield of ever-bearing vines, the latter marked 30 cents a pint, while the cranberries are 20 cents or more a pound. Late-in-the-season raspberries, too, are found around 25 cents a pint.

Fall vegetables and fruits are appearing in expanding volume and offer as inexpensive food as can be found today. Apples for cooking are offered as low as 25 cents for seven pounds; Bartlett pears 15 cents for five pears; potatoes 25 cents a peck; spinach 13 cents for three pounds; green beans, 17 cents for two pounds; Elberta freestone peaches, 17 cents for four pounds; seedless grapes 13 cents for two pounds; Red Turban squash 10 cents for three pounds, and tomatoes 5 cents a pound.

Repairs on Dino Near Completion

Alterations to the Italian freighter Dino, to make the vessel conform with the British Board of Trade regulations are nearing completion at East Boston, and the vessel is expected to begin moving freight under the British flag in about two weeks.

The Dino is one of the two Axis ships that were seized at Boston last March by the United States. It was not sabotaged by the crew.

Damage to the German tanker Pauline Friederich, however, was so extensive that repairs costing about $250,000 will not be finished for another two or three months, it was learned from Boston representatives of the United States Maritime Commission.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35m), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting by record.

Blank & Stoller

Albert N. Williams

Newly elected head of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who stopped at Boston yesterday on "get acquainted jaunt" throughout the United States.

In Hub on Get-Acquainted Trip, He Asks First for Messengers

A short, dark, genial man who started his career swinging a pick and shovel on the railroad, dropped in to Boston yesterday the new President of a $550,000,000 concern; and the first thing he did was to inquire after the messenger boys at the bottom of the company ladder.

Albert N. ("Bert") Williams was elected President of Western Union last June, and since taking office he has been touring the United States on a "getting acquainted jaunt."

Interviewed at the company's Boston office he estimated with a chuckle that although he has so far traveled 10,000 miles and shaken 20,000 hands, he has still "only begun to cover a pretty big beat."

Rather More Like Athlete

The new job didn't seem to impress him very much as far as its size went. You could tell he was enjoying himself, meeting so many people and launching a new career, but there weren't any of the airs of the legendary "big businessman."

His moderate waistline and alert features suggested the athlete rather than the executive; his comparative youth intimated the up-and-coming division superintendent rather than the "boss."

This boy who began at $5 a week with a surveyor's gang on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad, who saved up money to put himself through Yale, climbed to the top of quite a different "ladder" before stepping into his present job. He was President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for six months this year before accepting the Western Union election.

Mr. Williams came up the hard way himself, and believes firmly in keeping the doors open for those still battling along. "There is a future for every able man and woman," he wrote his 50,000 employees last month. "It will be our policy to recognize ability wherever and wherever it is found . . ."

Those Singing Telegrams

He praised the company school where "our boys"—the messengers who carry your bundles, who do your errands, who will even wake you up in the morning—can learn to be wire operators and get their first boost up the ladder.

With all the amused enthusiasm of an outsider, he has enjoyed the "singing telegram" side of his business, he confessed. He described one of his first big problems as that of keeping the singing staff intact. The boys will drop in at a birthday party with a telegram to sing and be recruited to give a concert, he complained. Some evenings the supply of available singers "really gets pretty low."

He said 90 per cent of the job applicants think they can sing, but "only 1 per cent can."

Asked to demonstrate his own technique, the president of Western Union declined, explaining that he was, after all, "new to this business."

Cabins Amid Birches on Drag Lake, Ontario

This view is typical of vacation lands opened for lease or for sale at wartime low prices to United States buyers, for summer homes.

Ontario Offers Camp Sites at Bargain Prices

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now is your chance to get all the land you want at bargain prices in Ontario, Canada, as the site for your summer home or cabin-on-a-lake.

Not since creaking prairie wagons rolled toward the great western territories of the United States have would-be camp and home owners been offered valuable lands at low prices on so large a scale as the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has now opened for sale or long-term lease.

These are Government-owned properties containing 1,600,000 acres, or more than four times the area of the State of Rhode Island. The Department of Lands and Forests, however, makes haste to emphasize that they are not "tax sale" lands, but properties that have never before been alienated to private ownership.

Why the sudden desire to sell these unlimited vacation possibilities lying just north of the stretch between New York and Minnesota? The war emergency, of course. Canada needs United States dollars to balance its exchange with the United States. Loss of Canada's foreign trade compels Canada to seek new means of correcting the adverse effects upon its money exchange with the United States.

Woods, Lakes and Streams

And it's the would-be summer home owner who will benefit. The properties for sale or lease are made up of great forests, lake-shore fronts, islands, and racing streams along which lie hundreds of acres of promising vacation sites.

As the Ontario Ministry of Lands puts it: "This tranfer of lands will make possible a round robin of benefits that will offer the people of the United States full value in recreation for their dollars, which are immediately returned to the United States for Canada's heavy purchase of war supplies to promote United States employment."

The cycle is carried further to include the provision that Canada's purchases of war materials increases United States employment, putting more money into the pockets of wage earners for the wherewithal to spend vacations in Canada and buy home sites.

You can lease as little as a one-acre lot for $15 a year in periods up to 20 years. In some districts acreage can be bought at equally low prices.

Rent $5 a Year

Camp sites are available for lease at $5 a half acre a year. Hundreds of islands of one to five acres apiece are to be leased in single plots. Crown lands are tax free, but buildings will be taxed 1 per cent of their value and 1½ per cent when in a school district, with a minimum tax of $2 per year.

For practical purposes, the Department now is stressing its efforts on disposal of several hundred thousand plots that are best located and most easily reached from American cities.

The properties are generally described as being in the Lake-of-the-Woods region, popular Ontario vacationland adjacent to Minnesota; Lake Nipigon in central-western Ontario, noted for its large speckled (square tail) trout and scenic beauty; Thunder Bay, extending from Lake Superior to Nipigon; Algonquin Provincial Park, 3,000 square miles in area with more than 1,000 lakes, 140 miles north of Toronto; Lake Temagami in north-central Ontario near North Bay, noted for its many scenic islands; Lake Nipissing, Georgian Bay, and many other regions equally popular with sportsmen and vacationists.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 273 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:30 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL: Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. WRUL and WRUW.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, Sept. 5

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Moinitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For the Americas Listeners. News. Special Features, Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.83mc)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights, Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Bob Chester's Orchestra.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte, Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Neff's Orchestra; Andrini Continentales.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sidney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children"; Program for Children evacuated to U. S. A. and Canada, GCS, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News analysis, Kevin O'Carroll, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert, DJD, 11.75 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:00 p. m.—"Entertaining Music"; News in English; Talk by Elek Mathe; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Sir Walter Layton: "Britain Speaks," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg. 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—H. Wickham Steed: "Democracy Marches," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"El Buen Caminno," Comedy in Spanish by Honorio Maura, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 6

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday Sept. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc, (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.06m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A shortwave, 11.70mc (25.64m).

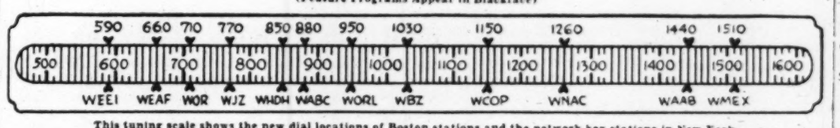
Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Bm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women...	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Telegraphic report, Cin-	Sports and Music
3:15 Jan Peerce, tenor..	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	cinnati-Pittsburgh game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Sketchbook..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Carvel Craig's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 Del Castillo, organ.	"Just Plain Bill"...	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Muse and Music	Sports and Music
4:00 Scattergood Baines.	Club Matinee; variety..	"Backstage Wife"...	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 National Singles	Club Matinee; variety..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Teddy Powel's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Tennis Tourna-	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 ment	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	Down Memory Lane	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"...	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"...	Adventures Stories of	"We, the Abbotts"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"...	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service; Quiz Spot.	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Hollywoodmen Quartet.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Richard Salinger
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	Talk, "Radio Magic"...	News of the World...	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Job Hunters, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Abner H. Ferguson...	"The Lone Ranger";	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
7:45 "Let's Waltz"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
8:00 "Claudia & David";	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing";	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	**Graham; orchestra**	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 Mrs. **Franklin D.**	"Death Valley Days";	**"Information Please?"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense
8:45 **Roosevelt**; E. Davis	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Vox Pop	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album" Or.
9:30 Hollywood Pre-	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**Elisabeth Rethberg, Al-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 miere: drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	House"; variety	**fred Wallenstein's Or.**	cal Album"
10:00 **"Penthouse Party,"**	Pan American Un. Con-	"Wings of Destiny";	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Ilka Chase, m. c...**	cert; U. S. Marine Band	dramatic sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Burl Ives, songs....	First Piano Quartet.	'Listen America'; drama.	"Quiz Bowl"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Story Dram. by Olmstead	'Listen America'; drama.	"Quiz Bowl"	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	A. Mann, from London	Dance Digest
11:30 Music Dolly	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45 Dawn's Orchestra.	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock..	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15 "On Your Toes"...	Headline News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News; M. Carlson, Music	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert; Internationale	The Merry-Go-Round	Jim's Texas Ramblers..
9:45 "About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Organ; Red Cross Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
10:00 Burl Ives, songs	Andrini Continentales	"Tune Toppers"	Rainbow House; juvenile	Studio Program
10:15 Burl Ives, songs	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	program	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free";	Rainbow House	Shopping News
10:45 **WEEI** Food Fair	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"	Rainbow House	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Life of Riley'	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter-Quest
11:15 "Life of Riley"...	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Pan Americana	Letter-Quest
11:30 Voice of Broadway.	Two Men and a Girl	'Vaudeville Theater' with	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Of Men and Books	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Columbia's Country	News; Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition.	Rhythm Revue
12:15 Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Sista, songs	Hour	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 New England to the	"What's on the Air?"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forest, tenor	Organ Concert
1:45 Colors	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00 **Yugoslavian King**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Boston Braves-Philadel-	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 **Wendell Willkie**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	phia Nationals baseball	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 National Tennis	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	game	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45 Singles	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Bright Idea Club	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Five Star News
3:00 National Tennis	Howard Ropa, songs	Campus Capers	phia Nationals baseball	Sports and Music
3:15 Singles	Indiana Indigo	Patti Chapin, songs	game	Sports and Music
3:30 National Tennis	"Music of the Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Sports and Music
3:45 Singles; News	cas," with Ricardo	Golden Melodies	phia Nationals game	Sports and Music
4:00 National Tennis	News; Club Matinee	Music; Week-End Whim-	Music; Youth program	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15 Singles	Club Matinee	sey; Jimmy Lytell's Or.	"Prelude to Stardom"	Melody Mirror
4:30 National Tennis	Club Matinee	A Boy, a Girl and a	Duke Daly's Orchestra	Melody Mirror
4:45 Singles	Club Matinee	Band; orchestra; songs	"I'll Find My Way"	Melody Mirror
5:00 National Tennis	Glen Miller's Sunset	"The World Is Yours";	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Singles	Serenade	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Music in the Air;	Glen Miller's Sunset	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 News	Serenade	Drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 Sifting the News..	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 "Let's Waltz"	Sports Digest	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30 Elmer Davis	Civilian Defense Prgrm.	"What Burns You Up?";	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45 **The World Today**	News Review	"What Burns You Up?"	Sports; "Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 **'People's Platform';**	"Message of Israel"	"Quis of Two Cities";	"Dramas of Youth"	The Shining Hour
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Quis of Two Cities";	series; Sports comments	Five Star News
7:30 **Sen. Robert A. Taft**	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Confidentially Yours";	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Count Basie's Orchestra
7:45 **Sen. Robert A. Taft**	"Little Ol' Hollywood"	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Count Basie's Orchestra
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz";	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Boy Meets Band	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field	cussion
8:30 City Desk; drama..	Bishop and the Gar-	'Truth or Consequences';	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45 City Desk; E. Davis	goyle, drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headline"	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Mark Warnow's**	"Meet the Band!"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service.	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony**	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	"America Preferred"; U.	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	**NBC Summer Symphony**	Orchestra	S. Treasury Dept. prgrm	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	**NBC Summer Symphony**	"Grand Ole Opry"	Chicagoland Concert;	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	**NBC Summer Symphony**	"Grand Ole Opry"	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30 Golfers' Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	"Defense for America,"	Marion Claire, soprano;	Dance Digest
10:45 News; Sports	orchestra; songs	dramatization	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Digest
11:00 Weather; Dolly	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Digest
11:15 Dawn's Orchestra.	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Joseph A. Frohock	Dance Digest
11:30 Dance Orchestra ..	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Michael Loring's Orch..	"California Melodies"	"Day's End"; News
11:45 Dance Orchestra ..	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Michael Loring's Orch..	vocalist and orchestra..	"Day's End"; Music

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Ice Houses and Farm Give Way for Model House Development in Arlington

Homes for Defense Workers Have Many Unusual Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Movable closets, built-in bunks, curtain tracks in ceilings, and second-floor balconies are some of the unusual features incorporated in plans for 12 experimental homes to be built for defense workers at Bethlehem, Pa.

The project, being developed with Lanham Act funds under United States Housing Authority supervision, will occupy part of the site on which the "Parkridge Homes" defense project of 168 dwellings is now under construction.

The experimental project will consist of two one-story, one-family dwellings, one two-story, four-family structure and one two-story, six-family building. All will be of wood-frame construction with flat roofs and asbestos siding. There will be different types of interior wall finish and both warm air and steam heat from individual coal-fired basement heating plants.

Outstanding among the features are the movable closets, which are prefabricated and delivered ready for installation. Constructed of light material and fastened in place by large screws, they may readily be moved from one place to another to suit the convenience of the tenants.

For example, Architect Antonin Raymond of New Hope, Pa., designer of the buildings, shows how two adjoining closets at one end of a bedroom may be re-placed so as to form a partition, thus providing and extra room which may be used by guest, or small children. Various other uses may be made of the mobile units, depending upon family requirements.

The built-in bunks utilize space under the stairs and provide an extra bed without the necessity of having another bedroom. There is no partition between living room and dining room, but in some of the units a track is provided in the ceiling on which a curtain may be hung.

Each of the dwellings is provided with a porch on the ground floor and some of the units have small balconies on the second floor.

This experiment is one of many steps being taken by the USHA toward providing substantial, livable homes at low cost.

Altered Program For Bank League

The 53rd annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League will be held Sept. 24 and 25 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, and will be distinguished from previous gatherings by several innovations, according to a statement made by Milton A. Barrett, President of the organization.

Chief departure from the procedure of past years is the reduction in the length of the conference from the customary three days to two. Other innovations include a management conference under the direction of James H. Kennedy, President of the Middleborough Co-operative Bank and former president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, the inclusion of group meetings at the end of the program to avoid the necessity for elections of chairmen of these groups at a time of year when the business traveling required of them during the following 60 days would have to be done under poor weather conditions.

By a Staff Photographer

Colonial Flavor Has Charm

A typical home in Kelwyn Manor, Arlington, where wide streets, large lots and colonial details add up to a lesson in sound community planning.

Kelwyn Manor Spreads From Spy Pond Shores

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Builders are putting up new homes faster than ever these days in Kelwyn Manor, Arlington's monument to the American system of free enterprise whereby the most humble immigrant can utilize his talents for the realization of great dreams.

Along the shores of Spy Pond, carpenters' hammers beat out a staccato accompaniment to a symphony of construction sounds that started in 1938 as something of a hobby with P. J. Kelly, retired coal and oil distributor. During many years of enterprise, Mr. Kelly had risen from the small beginnings of a youthful immigrant to the head of a company doing an annual business of more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Kelly had been interested in housing, had thought early in life of someday constructing a planned community. But it was not until he had retired from active business in 1938 that his opportunity came, utilizing his long experience and the time that then fell to hand.

Pays Town $24,000 Taxes

The result is Kelwyn Manor which today provides tax revenues of $24,000 a year to the Town of Arlington at a cost of only $2,500 to the town in municipal services.

Drive along the Concord Turnpike from Cambridge in the direction of Lexington, and you will see Kelwyn Manor siding up to Spy Pond with its mushroom growth of new houses pushing farther and farther away from the pond into a well-rounded community. There are unusually wide streets, center dividing grass strips at the entrance, and little circular parks of grass and shrubs everywhere.

The houses set far back from the sidewalks give that wide open appearance that is ordinarily found in only the high-priced home districts. They are modest homes with a colonial flavor, well designed and planned with a long distance viewpoint. The consummate art of landscape gardener, architect and builder have brought to this community something of a modern, striking appearance to what was once one of those old New England farmsteads of 36 acres.

Once a Going Farm

The old Wyman Farm was located here in times past. Where green lawns now stretch toward the streets like a giant carpet, farm trucks passed only five years ago. It was the sort of land that Mr. Kelly remembered in his home country, and the kind of place he lived in as a boy when his family decided to come to America. When he finally earned a fortune, he said, he wanted to spend some of it to bring comforts and conveniences to the lower income families.

In these days of government housing, Kelwyn Manor stands as a symbol of the initiative of private enterprise. The ugly ice houses have given way on Spy Pond to a scene of home ownership that strikes a happy medium between low costs and high costs. In less than a year after he came out of retirement to launch his planned community, Mr. Kelly had sold land for more than 100 homes in Kelwyn Manor.

"Only in a democracy with the right of free enterprise," he said, "could Kelwyn Manor have been built."

Boston Building More

Boston is participating in the Nation's vast construction program that marks a 20 per cent increase in building over last year.

Local contracts awarded for July reported by Dodge Reports were valued at $12,012,000 compared with slightly more than $10,000,000 in 1940. In July, 1939, the value was around $9,000,000.

A classification of residential building alone showed July contracts for the 1941 month at $4,549,000 against $6,603,000 for the same month of 1940.

Cost of Keeping Warm

Like gasoline consumption at high automobile speeds, fuel consumption on home heating increases correspondingly fast for every degree the thermostat is pushed up over 70, according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries, today.

For every degree the temperature goes below 70, heat costs are reduced 2 per cent. But for every degree above 70, costs increase 3 per cent. Fuel savings of 15.8 per cent were shown by the Bureau in a survey made over a period of one month, with every day temperature of 70 degrees and a night saving temperature of 60 degrees.

With the prospects of obtaining fuel oil this winter still uncertain, the Bureau recommended various other methods of reducing fuel consumption as follows:

Dual temperature control for day and night, providing two thermostats and two electric pumps circulating the water to the radiators. While the first floor thermostat maintains an even temperature of 70 degrees in this part of the house during the entire 24 hours, the second-floor thermostat is equipped with a clock which is set for a 10 degree temperature differential between night and day. Second-floor bathrooms are on the first floor circuit and are warm throughout the night.

Proper location of the thermostat is also a factor in fuel economy. Following are incorrect locations: Near a door leading to the outside where cold blasts of air can hit it; at the foot of a stairway where cold air spills down from the second floor; an outside wall. Thermostats in these or other improper locations should be changed in order to avoid starting up the heating plant when there is no actual need for more heat.

While reasonably accurate control of temperature is one factor in fuel conservation, the condition of the heating plant is equally important.

Efficiency starts with cleanliness. One-eighth of an inch of soot, whether formed from coal, oil or gas, is equal to two inches of solid concrete in preventing the heat you pay for from being absorbed into your heating plant.

Air leaks around the fire door, the ash door, the base or between the sections, all waste fuel. These leaks cool off the fire or let heat escape. Too much draft with consequent improper combustion and heat loss up the chimney is another source of unnecessary expense.

Home owners are advised to make arrangements with experienced heating contractors for overhauling and checking of the heating systems for better operation and fuel conservation.

Picket-Fence Fad Sweeps Spokane; Stay-at-Home Furniture Gains Vogue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — What do picket fences mean?

Driving about Spokane and many of the smaller towns and cities, which all together are really parts of the friendly whole which in this region is known as the Inland Empire, the visitor sees many picket fences—many more of them than there used to be.

These are not ornamental lattice fences of varied, fancy designs, but regular picket fences . . . the old-fashioned kind. Some sparkle under a new coat of white paint; some are unfinished, awaiting to be painted; some have not yet had the gates hung; still others are just in the post-sinking stage.

Are there many more of these fences, or has our imagination been playing tricks? Questions put to lumber companies and builders confirmed the fact that there are many more, that home owners suddenly have caught the picket-fence "fad" or maybe started a permanent trend.

Conversation with some big stores and style experts indicate that the coming season will be marked by a growing appreciation of homes throughout the land. Hence, style experts in furniture lines have advised merchants that they will do well to sponsor simple, stay-at-home, comfort-suggesting articles rather than cold, sophisticated merchandise.

Are these picket fences symbolic of a new era of home appreciation? In any case they are pleasant to look at under the green pines. Beyond them are green yards fringed with pink petunias and beds of tall blue delphinium, like painted pictures enclosed in wooden, artistic frames.

34 States License Real Estate Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—With the signature of Missouri's license act for real estate brokers, requiring that an applicant pass an examination as proof of competency, real estate license laws have been inscribed on the law books of 34 states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and four Canadian Provinces, according to a survey by Robert W. Semenow, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of License Law Officials.

Thus about 70 per cent of the population of the United States is covered by that type of law, Mr. Semenow said in his study, which brings up to date a co-operative survey made five years ago by the License Law Officials and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which sponsored the legislation.

Alabama, California, Florida, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Wyoming are among states requiring an examination for a license, Mr. Semenow reported. Illinois and Kentucky demand a written test if the applicant has not had at least one year's experience, he added.

Architecture Of the USHA Gets Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two of the "12 most distinguished buildings in the last five years in America" are United States Housing Authority developments, according to Talbot Hamlin, Columbia University Professor of Architecture.

In an article entitled "Architecture in America Today," which appears in The New Republic, Mr. Hamlin included Santa Rita in Austin, Texas, and and Trumbull Park Homes in Chicago, Illinois, among the first 12. "These building are the voice of American democracy," he wrote.

Santa Rita was one of the first four USHA low-rent communities to be completed. Mr. Hamlin noted its "quiet white buildings with pleasant windows set brilliantly around playground and lawn."

The 462 homes in Trumbull Park Homes "with their interesting combination of row houses and apartments arranged on a graceful curving green," were constructed by the PWA Housing Division. They were later taken over by the USHA and leased to the Chicago Housing Authority for operation.

"The best of the housing built by the United States Housing Authority," wrote Mr. Hamlin, "owes much of its esthetic quality to its expression of this ideal of a richer life for Americans—through closer touch with nature, through greater development of common amenity, community recreation, and that balance of greenery with building which helps man-made structures to seem an integral part of their locations."

In describing our new architecture, of which public housing projects are a part, Mr. Hamlin wrote, "Now our significant buildings are things that all of us can understand, things built for our own use, buildings made to give us greater power, greater happiness, greater richness of life. The form expresses this."

Mr. Hamlin, in addition to his teaching assignments, is in charge of Avery Library at Columbia University. He has written a number of books on architectural subjects.

Bigger Role for Women Ahead In the Field of House Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the next five years—war or no war—women of the United States will exert a greater influence over industrial and scientific agencies building and furnishing homes, according to W. S. Lowndes, director of the school of architecture, International Correspondence Schools, today.

Mr. Lowndes said there are many reasons why women will take a greater interest in all details concerning the buying, building, and furnishing of the house. First, the wage earner of the household will be giving his undivided attention to matters having to do with national defense, and the lady of the house will step more prominently into the foreground when domestic problems are considered.

Women are filling more kinds of jobs in this country, but they, unlike the men, will continue to think in terms of the home and what it will be in years to come, Mr. Lowndes explained. Women will be engineering a great amount of comfort into the house itself by demanding air-conditioning, modern lighting and all kinds of labor-saving devices. In some instances, the women themselves will have a hand in designing and building these household conveniences.

If the American family has less money to live on in the next few years, it is the woman in the home who will say where most of that money is to be spent. Her abhorrence of war and instinctive consideration for the family will result in a greater glorification of the home as a place of security.

According to figures of the National Resources Planning Board, half of the national income will be spent in 1944. That means, Mr. Lowndes said, less money for luxuries. However, the home will be maintained at high standards as long as the women have a voice in its planning.

Housing Viewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—Nearly 5,000 persons in four days inspected two model apartments in the $3,000,000 low-rent housing project here. More than 1,000 families have already made application for homes in this United States Housing Authority development.

The first 171 homes in this project, called North Common Village, were opened for occupancy the middle of August. The Village will accommodate 536 families.

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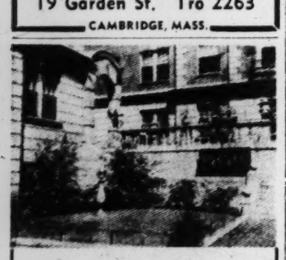
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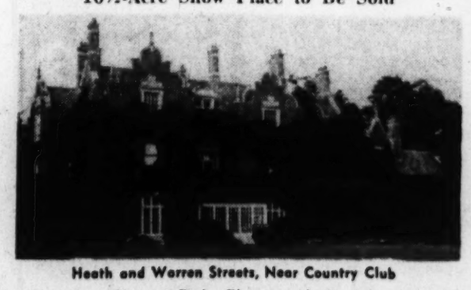
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Studio bungalow, on ½ acre wooded ground, terrace garden; exceptionally well decorated; large living room, good sized dining room. 2 bedrooms and bath, modern kitchen; 2nd floor, 3 bedrooms and bath. Reasonable.
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$9500 It is almost new, ½ brick colonial, 4 large bedrooms, 2 tiled baths and lavatory, tiled kitchen, 2-car garage, slate roof, insulated, economical oil heat. Out of state owner wants to sell immediately.
$13,500 An all brick colonial, 9 rooms, 2 baths, master chamber with fireplace, secluded screened porch, sun porch, slate roof, oil heat, insulated, 2-car garage, cement driveway, excellent grounds, on a quiet street near center, school and transportation.
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That Hush in the Neighborhood—Many Schools Now Open; Others Next Week

Boston Children Back Sept. 11; Defense Theme Runs in Work

Bells summon, books are dusted, heads bend over new desks and school time once more brings a quietness to many Greater Boston residential areas as thousands of youngsters settle down this week and next to another school year of study.

The younger members of society have already reported for schooling in 10 communities. In the great majority of towns and cities, however, youngsters have this last week and "rest up" from vacation activities in preparation for the coming school tasks. Spruced up and scrubbed with a little more than ordinary vigor, most of these children will begin schooling once more on Monday.

Boston proper postpones school opening for an estimated 118,000 children until next Thursday. A few schools will open in suburban communities on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Cities Lose to Suburbs

Dropping annually since 1933, Boston's enrollment this year reflects the conditions shown by the 1940 census, a loss of population to the suburbs. From the indications of real estate activities and the building boom in many cities and towns around the Hub, these municipalities will enroll more youngsters than ever in their schools.

With the defense program leading the way, greater demand is expected in high schools and higher institutions for courses in skilled trades. The bottleneck of skilled workers at the beginning of the defense program, met by a quickly-jacked-up system of night and vacation courses, factory schools and Federally-sponsored work experience programs, indicated the need. All that remained was for the schools to take notice.

Indirect effects of the defense program on schools will not be felt so sharply in Boston as in New England's highly specialized agricultural sections. In the Nashoba Valley and other apple-growing sections of Massachusetts, the emigration of young men and transient apple-pickers to the factories has compelled apple growers to ask school authorities to postpone opening of high schools.

Similar problems have arisen in Connecticut and Maine where the abundance of defense jobs has riddled the army of harvesters. From Presque Isle come reports that 1,500 men have left the fields for defense work, and must be replaced by high school boys or Canadian labor.

Where Bells Have Rung

The war effort may even retard the attendance of young women to their studies. Many a housewife, remembering the shortages of the last war, is expected to expand her preserve closet this year, and Sarah Jane may have to stay home a few days to help.

School bells rang for the new session this week in Quincy, Waltham, Holbrook, Randolph, Beverly, Bedford, Lexington, Wellesley, Somerville, and Needham. The youngsters in these towns who had to rise a little earlier than usual this week can console themselves with the plight of school children in western Massachusetts and other parts of New England where schools begin in mid-August to compensate for the loss of time during the winter months when roads are impassable.

When Boston opens its 282 school buildings, bright with paint and new equipment, a little, four-room brick building with kindergarten in Jamaica Plain will be the newcomer. The kindergarten will accommodate 50 pupils, the elementary grades, 168. The new school is part of an installment plan building, the 12 rooms of which will be completed as the community grows.

In Cambridge, vacancies still existed this week in four headmasters' positions as 20,000 youngsters prepared for school Monday.

On an optimistic note for students attending business schools, Bryant & Stratton opens its seventy-seventh year on Tuesday with the statement from Principal L. O. White that "the school's employment department is receiving four to five times as many calls as there are candidates."

Coming School Openings

The academic year at New England Conservatory of Music begins Sept. 11. On Feb. 18, the Conservatory will commemorate its seventy-fifth anniversary, Wallace Goodrich, Director, announces.

Offering once more scholarships to beginners from 7 to 11 years of age, Faelten Pianoforte School opens its forty-fifth year on Sept. 11. The School provides instruction for professionals as well as those studying music as a part of general culture.

Miss Josephine L. Merriam has been appointed a Director at the Copley Fashion School, this coming fall, beginning its sixth year of instruction. Experienced in the fields of fashion and merchandising, Miss Merriam taught the latter subject in Boston High Schools.

The opening dates for schools around Boston are:

Monday, Sept. 8: Arlington, Belmonth, Brookline, Braintree, Boston, Canton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Cohasset, Concord, Dover, Dedham, Everett, Hull, Hingham, Lincoln, Lynn, Malden, Melrose, Newton, Revere, Reading, Saugus, Scituate, Winthrop, and Weymouth.

Tuesday, Sept. 9: Medford, Milton, and Watertown.

Wednesday, Sept. 10: Wakefield, Winchester.

Thursday, Sept. 11: Boston.

Kents Hill Opening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENTS HILL, Maine, Sept. 5—With a reorganized faculty and a full junior college program, Kents Hill Junior College will open its 118th year Sept. 11. Classes will begin then for the preparatory department, with junior college students arriving the following Monday.

Pine Tree State's Governor's Wife and Crafters

Left: Maine's "First Lady," Mrs. Sumner Sewall (center), receives a virgin wool throw for the Blaine Mansion from Mrs. Merrill Bowles of Bangor (left), State President of the Maine Craft Guild. Mrs. Sadie Swett (right), Director of the Tenafly Weavers, of Round Pond, looks on.

Right: Student weavers learn to weave Maine-grown wool on Tenafly looms, producing handbags, pocketbooks, neckties, and other hand-woven products.

Old Red Barn in Maine Houses Branch of N. J. Weavers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROUND POINT, Maine — A new industry has come to this seacoast section of the Pine Tree State, not far from the Bath shipyards. Since early spring, a score or more women and girls have gathered five days a week in the old red barn which operates today as a far-flung branch of the widely known Tenafly Weavers, of Tenafly, N. J.

There, these women have learned the art of weaving and sewing—the making of handbags, pocketbooks, neckties, and those other hand-woven products which have brought such renown to Tenafly. Soon, the women now engaged as students will begin work as paid employees, weaving the fabrics and making them into products which will go to all parts of the United States. And, in the weaving, they will use wool sheared from the backs of Maine-raised sheep.

The new branch plant is the result of a chance remark made some years ago to W. H. Swett, proprietor of the New Jersey organization of artisans in weaving. A friend called his attention, jocularly, to an advertisement indicating that a W. A. Swett, of Round Pound, Maine, had an estate which he wished to sell.

Similiarity of Names

The similarity of names, together with the fact that the New Jerseyite was a native of Maine, caused him to investigate. He purchased the place, although at the time, there was no thought of transferring his weaving industry to Maine. Rather, the estate was to be used as a summer home.

But, he had not counted on Mrs. Swett. She had planned on a restful vacation at Round Pond, but, instead, she chose to open up the old barn—today hardly recognizable with its new floors, plastered walls, and fluorescent lighting—as the Tenafly Studio Annex. Here, she put in an attractive array of the products of the New Jersey Weavers.

A Little Open-Air Publicity

However, she recalled that the very first workshop of the weavers was set up on a lawn in the New Jersey town. Why not set up a loom on the lawn at Round Tree and do some weaving, she thought. Not only would it attract attention to the Annex—but, it would be fun, too.

Visitors came to see the loom in operation. And it was not long before several became fascinated, and wished to share in the weaving. The result is that, today, homecraftsmanship has sprung up in this little Maine village.

Wage Earners Can Buy Bonds For Defense 50 Cents Weekly

More than 475,000 Massachusetts workers who wish to purchase Defense Savings Bonds will be able to do so by instructing their employees to deduct small regular installments from their pay, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts announced today.

Through a new committee established with Samuel T. MacQuarrie of the Boston Edison Company as Chairman, workers will be able to purchase the bonds—cheapest of which cost $18.75—through sacrificing as little as 50 cents a week.

The Committee was set up at the request of the United States Treasury Department, Mr. MacQuarrie said.

"For many reasons," he declared, "it is imperative that these bonds be purchased out of current income. The most satisfactory method of accomplishing this purpose is through regular pay roll deductions voluntarily assented to . . ."

For Reduced Buying Power

Prominent economists, including Professor-Emeritus Oliver M. W. Sprague of Harvard, have repeatedly urged that defense spending be financed at the expense of consumer purchasing power. In this way, it is pointed out, the inflationary effect of government expenditures will not be redoubled by greatly increased private spending.

One means of cutting down private purchasing power is imposition of taxes. Another is the sale of low priced bonds—if these bonds are purchased with money that would otherwise be spent on consumer goods.

Under the new Associated Industries scheme, employees who agree to the deductions would have the right to cancel the authorization at any time and to request the refunding of money already deducted but not yet expended for a bond.

The Special Committee is sending a definite plan of procedure to member firms today. Proposals will also be made to non-member concerns. All which adopt the plan will register with the Committee.

Up to Employers

"The Committee is unanimous," Mr. MacQuarrie said, "in its conviction that every employer should join hands with the Treasury Department in its efforts to draw from current income what money must be borrowed to finance the Defense program.

"We face grave problems in the future which will be considerably heightened in their difficulty unless needed borrowings are financed in large part from current income—in other words, unless the employees of the Nation buy bonds."

Explaining the plan's proposed method of working, he added:

"Series E of the National Defense Bonds is designed especially for working people who have no large sums to invest. Only $18.75 is needed to buy one bond which matures at $25 in 10 years.

"For employees who are paid weekly the minimum deduction permitted is 50 cents, and larger deductions must be in multiples of 25 cents. For employees paid semi-monthly the minimum is $1 and in multiples of 50 cents. Monthly payments call for a minimum of $2 and multiples of $1."

Other members of the Committee are Arthur H. Starrett (v. p.), L. S. Starrett Company, Athol; Stanley Heald, President Stetson Shoe Company, South Weymouth; Irving N. Esleeck, President Esleeck Manufacturing Company, Turners Falls; Alden C. Brett, Treasurer Hood Rubber Company, Watertown; Randall B. Houghton, Vice-President Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company, Lowell; John F. Tinsley, President Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, and A. I. M. President; and E. E. Dawson, Treasurer E. D. Jones & Sons Company, Pittsfield.

Piccalilli's Spicing of the Air Heralds Week of Brockton Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 5—In the house there's the smell of pickling. In the barn the cattle are being scrubbed and groomed from ear to hoof. In the field the pick of the crop is carefully harvested.

It's all on account of the sixty-seventh Brockton Fair which opens Sept. 7 and continues day and night throughout next week.

Housewives, farmers, cattle men, boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs, who will have entries in the Fair, and hundreds from over New England who will attend, are looking forward this year to one of the finest shows that has been offered in the last 10 years. At least, that is the prediction of those who are planning the 1941 program.

Fundamentally, it will be the familiar Brockton Fair, with its cattle show based on New England agriculture that has endured for nearly three quarters of a century. There will be livestock exhibits, the poultry show, junior activities for boys and girls, needlework and homemaking for women, horse-pulling and ox-drawing contests, displays of fruits and vegetables, food show, canning exhibits, flower show, and industrial exhibits—the same every-day, homey sort of things that brought farmers, town folks and families to Brockton town more than three generations ago.

Bringing the Fair this year right up to date will be many added features such as a fashion show, horse, dog, and cat shows, a midway and zoo, motion pictures, an International village, school displays, contests by students of vocational agriculture, State and Government displays, an Indian village, afternoon and evening stage shows, and fireworks.

Hal LeRoy, screen actor, Beatrice Kay, radio songstress, and the Gae Foster Roxyettes will be among the top features in the 10 variety acts, entitled "Echoes of Broadway," and offering two full hours of entertainment. On five afternoons, Sept. 7 through 11, Lucky Teter and his motorcycle and automobile stunt drivers will furnish added thrills to the program.

Roslindale Folks Find Right House In Wrong Street

Perhaps it was a pre-Halloween prank.

Or, maybe it was only a mistake by workmen who have been "aluminuming" the street sign posts in Boston's outskirts.

But at any rate it started an avalanche of door-bell ringing today around the Roslindale section of the city, and strained inquiries of "what street is this house on, please," by delivery men and friends who came to call on residents of what were supposed to be Bradfield Avenue and Ainsworth Street.

It seems that each street was "renamed" with that of the other—if you believe in signs. And regulation city street signs were put up at the corners too. Puzzled householders looked askance at the shining blue plates on glittering aluminumed posts. Workers returning from their jobs paused to pinch themselves to see if their sense of direction of where their home streets used to be was functioning.

At last accounts the two streets were still earmarked with the wrong sign, but the confusion was dwindling, as people in the vicinity "got accustomed to the change."

Cruiser Cachet Oversubscribed

A souvenir cachet in commemoration of the launching of the light cruiser San Juan at Fore River shipyard tomorrow was oversubscribed soon after being announced, Willard A. Easton of the yard hull drafting room, said today.

Another cachet is being planned to mark the launching of the first battleship at Fore River in many years, when the Massachusetts goes down the ways on Sept. 23.

Inquiries regarding the cachet are rapidly coming in greater numbers from almost every State in the Union and many foreign lands, Mr. Easton revealed. The limited supply will be increased insofar as possible.

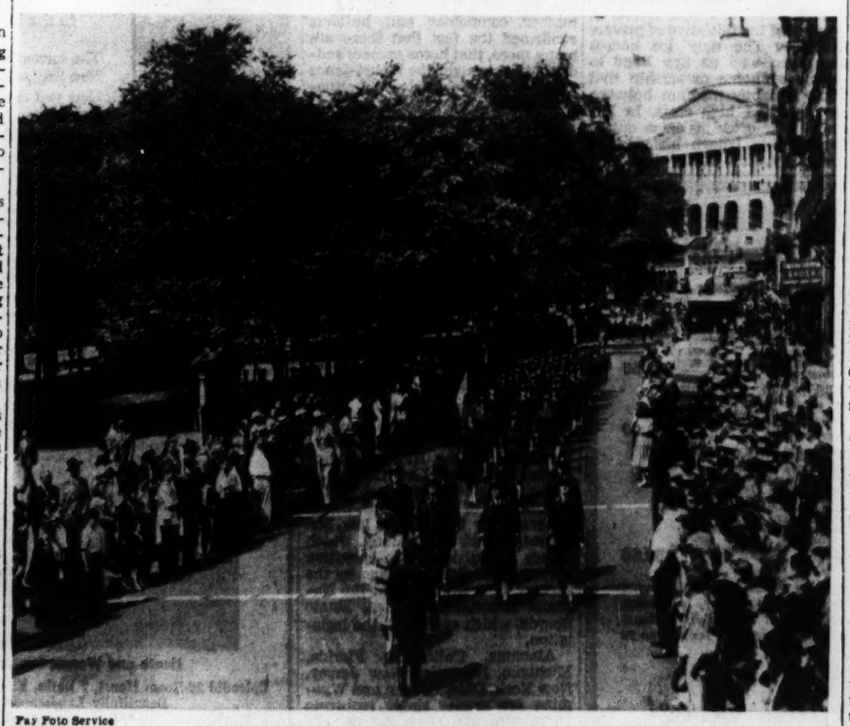
Aiding distribution of the cachets are Warren Williams of the Navy Department, Fred Bowman of the Society of American Shipbuilders and Designers, Howard Denight, David Lang, Gordon Nelson and Wendell Studley, all of Fore River yard.

N. H. Takes Count Of Highway Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 5—Those strange pieces of rubber tubing stretching across New Hampshire highways at 50 or more locations along with the strange mechanism attached to nearby trees and posts are not speed traps, as has been assumed by many motorists in recent weeks. These outfits are actually counters used by the State Highway Department in making its traffic survey of New Hampshire's highways. The information compiled by the survey is used by State and Federal highway officials in developing long term highway planning. Over a period of a year such readings are taken from 1,344 selected locations on the highways of the State and these figures permit a complete picture of the flow of traffic over the entire highway system of the State.

Women Do Their Part for Defense



Pax Foto Service

The Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps

"Column right, march!" orders Col. Natalie Hays Hammond as the Corps turns into Tremont Street. The column marched down Park Street in the parade yesterday which preceded the dedicatory exercises at "Treasury House" on Boston Common.

Officers of Alaskan Defenses Brewster Says Lack Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, just returned from a Pacific defenses inspection flight, criticized today the military program in Alaska, including what he said was an Army proposal, since abandoned, to shelter Alaskan troops in tents.

Senator Brewster said he called the attention of War Department officials to a requirement of law that "adequate housing" be provided for troops above the Mason-Dixon Line, and suggested that "tents in an Alaskan winter would not answer that description."

He has since been assured, he added, that adequate barracks would be constructed.

Senator Brewster, a member of a special Senate Committee Investigating the Defense Program, made a 14,000-mile tour of Pacific Coast and Alaskan defense developments in Army and Navy planes.

He praised the efforts of Maj. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander of Alaskan defense forces, to co-ordinate the military program in the Territory, but said that officers in Alaska should be given more independent authority to overçome delays. Senator Brewster said that it took two months for Washington officials to clear recommendations of officers on duty in Alaska.

In one instance, he said, in an interview, the War Department designated Fairbanks as a gasoline depot for the entire territory, "despite the fact there was no transportation or communication available to other sections." Only at the insistence of General Buckner was the designation altered, Senator Brewster asserted.

Need Men From Cold States

Senator Brewster said troops from the Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, and Alabama National Guard were on duty in Alaska in addition to Marines and Regular Army units. He declined to disclose the number of men now at Alaskan stations, but said there was "a very substantial number."

He described the housing shortage for the Army at Kodiak as "a glaring situation," and said that among the troops stationed there were units from the Minnesota National Guard.

Senator Brewster said he would report to Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, and also to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

In connection with the assignment of Alabama troops to Alaska, Senator Brewster said he would recommend that in the future the Army send troops from parts of the United States which have rigorous winter weather.

He said that one man, whose name he could not recall, was in the 43rd Division from Maine and now on duty at Camp Blanding, Fla., although he was "a New England ski champion."

At Dutch Harbor, new naval air station in Alaska, Senator Brewster said several thousand soldiers were on duty to "defend one Navy commander and two yeomen." He added, however, that defensive precaution was necessary and that upon completion of work at Dutch Harbor the Navy would move additional men to the post.

Another need in that territory was a network of weather observation posts, Senator Brewster said.

Ice Boxes for Alaska

He also criticized the method of handling shipments of supplies from Seattle to Alaskan Army and Navy posts. The first shipment reaching one post, he said, was 360 refrigerators, "and the ground is frozen 100 feet deep." The refrigerators arrived even before they had a barracks constructed, he said.

"Then some guns arrived," he added, "with no sights."

Senator Brewster said the Army, charged with defending the new Navy bases along the outlying regions of Alaska, "still is waiting for the sight."

The problem of furnishing soldiers with recreational facilities was "especially important in Alaska," the Senator said. While soldiers stationed in warmer climates have outdoor sports, those in Alaska, he contended, needed gymnasiums, theaters and bowling alleys.

"Here is something the United Service Organizations apparently have not heard about yet, but ought to consider immediately," he said.

Senator Brewster said his report to the two Senate committees also would praise General Buckner for his attempts to "disperse barracks" and to "camouflage army posts."

Senator Brewster said, however, he learned that some of General Buckner's recommendations along these lines had been disapproved because the War Department contended the expense of laying additional water and sewer pipes would be too great.

"I found out that General Buckner wrote the War Department asking for a formula as to how many lives equaled one foot of sewer pipe," the Senator said.

Providence Gets Big Gift Fund For Its Roger Williams Park

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5—A gift of more than $1,000,000 was accepted formally by the City of Providence this week, the entire sum to be used for improvement at Roger Williams Park.

A trust fund of $228,000 was set up 41 years ago by Charles H. Smith, a real estate operator in this City. He requested that part of the income from the fund be used by his son, and that upon the passing of his son, the entire fund be offered to Providence.

The elder Mr. Smith provided, however, that the entire Fund must be used exclusively "for the purchase and planting of trees, plants, vines, shrubs, bulbs or seeds, native or foreign," in Roger Williams Park or "for improvement or equipment of greenhouses." A further provision insisted that the Park must be open to the public daily. And if Providence failed to meet these provisions, Mr. Smith requested that the entire fund be offered to Harvard University.

Since 1937 the status of the fund has been in question.

Much of Fund in Realty

A part of the fund was accepted by the City and used for improvements at the Park. Last winter, however, attorneys representing Harvard charged the City had failed to live up to the provisions and filed a claim asking that the entire fund be forfeited to Harvard. A relative also opened court action seeking to share in the large estate, but the Rhode Island Supreme Court ruled out this action.

Although further legal action may be taken in the future, all obstacles appeared to be cleared away this week when the two trustees for the fund presented the fund to Mayor Dennis J. Roberts. The Mayor is Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Charles H. Smith Estate, the group which will manage the estate from now on.

Much of the estate is in real estate in the business section of Providence. An accounting last February placed the value of the properties at $1,494,253.

Roger Williams Park, largest park in the City, covers an area of slightly more than 450 acres. Included in the Park is the little red house, now called the Betsey Williams Cottage which was built by Nathaniel Williams for his son in 1773.

The house and property were given to the city in 1871. Additional surrounding properties were purchased by the City from time to time to add to the size of the Park.

An outstanding attraction in the Park is the amphitheater, called the "Temple of Music," which was completed in 1924 at a cost of $204,000. Floral effects, lawns, shrubbbery and gardens at the Park are considered among the finest in New England. The Park also is the home of the City's only zoo.

Oyster Port Passes

The Rhode Island oyster season was launched Monday, but with less than the usual fanfare. Part of the gloom was caused by the fact that Wickford, long one of the centers of the oyster industry in this State, has ceased to be a home port for the little oyster boats which ply in the bay.

The extensive dredging operations carried out during the past year while the naval air station was being constructed at Quonset Point sealed the doom of the oyster industry at Wickford. The Navy's big dredges destroyed the oyster beds just north of Wickford harbor on the west side of Narragansett Bay.

All that is left of the industry in Wickford is a large warehouse, in poor state of repair, several oyster boats tied up at the dock bearing "for sale" signs, and a mountain-high pile of oyster shells. Oyster companies operating at Wickford once employed more than 100 men. This week, for the first time in more than 50 years not a single oyster boat put out from Wickford on opening day of the season.

Across the bay, in Warren, the oyster industry is still active, although not on the scale of past years. The first boat to report at Warren brought in 300 bushels of oysters.

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Production Reorganized To Speed U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—Defense production showed some real results today as President Roosevelt announced new measures to make the results still better.

From the White House, from the Office of Production Management, and from the War Department these developments painted the most favorable picture of the evolving defense program which it has been possible to record for a long time:

More Reorganization: Appointed to head a new division of contract distribution in the OPM, Floyd Odlum, New York financier and utility executive, is embarked on a Nationwide program to convert thousands of small factories into essential and functioning parts of the Nation's armament arsenal.

The objectives of this campaign are to spread the large defense orders not only to more plants but to more sections of the country, to prevent the shutting down of small businesses, and to avert so far as possible a threatened 2,000,000 unemployment caused by shortages of materials in nondefense industries.

As outlined by the President in his latest executive order creating the new OPM division, its main functions are:

"The breaking down of large orders of supplies into smaller units, and spreading the purchases among more firms and in all localities possible.

"Providing assistance through the labor division of OPM in retraining and obtaining re-employment for workers who are unemployed as a result of the shutting down of some plants or reduction of their output.

"The effective distribution of defense contracts to the smaller business enterprises, as yet largely unused, through an expanded use of subcontracting, contract distribution, and the pooling of plant facilities.

"By providing a staff of industrial and production engineers to formulate and execute specific plans for the conversion of nondefense industries and plants to defense production.

"The division will formulate and promote plans and programs for the purchase of supplies for the Army and Navy in smaller units, but among a greater number of firms and in as many different localities as possible.

"It will also formulate and develop programs for the conversion of plants and industries from civilian to defense production—with the assistance of the Government wherever necessary.

"It will formulate the organization and use of local industrial defense production associations and will promote and stimulate farming out of defense work and subcontracting wherever feasible."

Plane production: It's up. A very tidy increase for August. The fact is that the delivery of military planes reached a peak of 1,854 for the past month, which is an increase of 394 planes per month over July and triple the rate of delivery over a year ago.

The OPM is confident that this pace of production can be maintained and probably increased. If it is only maintained it would mean that the annual production of military aircraft in the United States would total 22,240. The objective is 50,000 planes a year and the OPM isn't backing down on its estimates.

The August total, compared with July, represents the largest single monthly gain in the history of the aircraft industry. The OPM only discloses total deliveries; it guards as a military secret the proportion of bombers, combat planes and trainers. The statistics for the last 14 months give the following record of progress:

1940		1941	
July	561	January	1,036
August	586	February	972
September	670	March	1,216
October	742	April	1,389
November	779	May	1,334
December	900	June	1,476
		July	1,460
		August	1,854

The August figure is more than a normal monthly increase because July deliveries were somewhat held back by a shortage of propellers and other parts.

Another Billion: Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, announced that the Department has completed a supplemental budget which it will shortly put before Congress calling for an appropriation of about $1,000,000,000 for tanks, antitank weapons and antiaircraft equipment. He disclosed that the present production of 90 mm antiaircraft guns has reached 61 monthly.

Younger Officers: The Army's first schedule of maximum age limits for all grades of officers in line with the War Department's effort to "revitalize the field forces" was announced as follows:

For Major Generals, 62 years; Brigadier Generals, 60; Colonels, 55; Lieutenant Colonels, 52; Majors, 47; Captains, 42; First Lieutenants, 35; and Second Lieutenants, 30.

About 500 Regular Army officers and as many as 20 per cent of the National Guard's 22,300 officers may be affected by the new schedule, Mr. Patterson estimated. Some of these officers, he said, may be eligible for promotion, and continued service in the field, while the others will be transferred to administrative or staff duties.

Aid to Russia: There was assurance today that the arrival at Vladivostok of the first American tanker with aviation gasoline for the Soviets would shortly be followed by others.

Two more tankers are well on the way and are due to reach Vladivostok within a day or two with a total of 170,000 barrels of high octane fuel.

When Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, was asked by correspondents whether in offering no resistance to this shipment to Russia after objecting to it the "Japanese were falling down on the job," he replied: "What job do they have; they don't own the ocean."

Baruch, critical and helpful: Bernard M. Baruch, who did "it" under Woodrow Wilson, still thinks that President Roosevelt isn't doing it today; that is, isn't effectively organizing and directing American mass-production industry into democracy's arsenal. Mr. Baruch, meeting correspondents after lunching with Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, described SPAB as "a faltering step forward" but inadequate without a single administrator for the whole defense effort.

President Roosevelt confers with Mr. Baruch regularly, but apparently doesn't take a great deal of his advice. Yesterday Mr. Baruch departed with many and detailed blueprints of the reorganization he is continuing to urge upon the White House.

Mr. Baruch is not, however, personally critical of any of the defense chiefs and he pointed to the Executive Office when he left and remarked: "Don't forget, that's a smart fellow in there." Today Mr. Baruch met with Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of SPAB, to discuss current priorities problems in light of the former's experiences in the World War.

More Needed: Representative Albert L. Vreeland (R) of New Jersey, Reserve Army Captain who has just completed a month of active duty with an armored Division at Pine Camp, N. Y., said today that the unit was suffering a "deplorable and shameful" lack of equipment.

He said in an interview that "token" material furnished the unit was superb, but that the Division was only 20 per cent equipped.

"If we can keep these troops in camp for a year or two we'll be all right," he said, "but if they have to go into actual combat—well, its going to be awfully embarrassing for somebody."

He said War Department plans for the unit called for 274 light M-3 tanks, but that only 50 were on hand.

The Division should have 108 medium tanks, it has none," he said. "The Division likewise has not a single 37 mm. antitank weapon and is forced to utilize 1896 vintage artillery as antitank weapons."

He reported that officers and men were unable to complete firing courses because of a lack of munitions.

"The men are given thorough training in handling modern firing weapons," he said. "They spend hours placing them, preparing for action, aiming the weapons—but the climax is a tiny click of the firing apparatus instead of the roar of guns—the pieces are empty."

Firing Furnace for Economy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated over $150,000,000 could be cut from America's annual heating fuel bill by proper furnace maintenance.

The Bureau offered 10 rules to follow for efficient consumption of coal:

1. Select type and size of fuel carefully. It usually pays to experiment with a few different coals before making final selection.
2. Keep plenty of fuel in the furnace.
3. Keep air entering ash pit or furnace under control.
4. Before shoveling fresh coal into the furnace, hoe up the fuel bed so that some hot red fuel will remain at the top after firing.
5. Where there is much flaming at the top of the fuel bed, admit some air over the fire through the damper on the firing door.
6. Shake down the ashes gently and stop when any red particles fall into the ash pit.
7. Do not stir fire with a poker.
8. Do not let the ash pit remain full of ashes.
9. Keep all heating surfaces clean.
10. Keep furnace pipe and chimney free from obstructions and air leaks.

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Japanese Transport, 'Wires' on War Basis

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet has approved a traffic mobilization plan designed to place transportation and communications on a wartime footing, Domei announces.

The program calls for expansion of existing facilities and is expected to result in further restrictions on private use, Domei declared.

Large-scale training of pilots and mechanics will be instituted, the agency said, to increase air transport facilities.

Target of Submarine's Torpedoes

Wide World

United States Destroyer Greer

This lithograph made by the Graphic Arts Division of the New York City Works Progress Administration shows the American warship which was attacked by an unidentified submarine while en route to Iceland. The Greer is one of the Navy's oldest destroyers. It was built during the World War at Philadelphia.

President Orders Attacking Sub Sunk

Continued from Page 1

quick retalitory action taken by the Greer, which immediately launched depth charges.

Although the identity of the submarine has not been officially determined or announced, little doubt is felt but that it was a German craft since the Greer was thought to be within the German-proclaimed war zone. The destroyer was on its way to Iceland with mail for American troops and was not carrying British-bound contraband.

Congress Restrained

With Congressional opinion showing calm and restraint, the attack is expected to lead to serious consequences only if it is repeated or if it becomes apparent that it is the start of unlimited submarine warfare against American ships in the North Atlantic. In such a case, a parallel with the World War experience, when American opinion became warlike over the ruthless activity of German U-boats, might be expected.

Speculation in Washington revolves around the uncertainty as to whether the attack was intended as a warning, was a mistake or signalized the start of a real anti-American naval campaign.

There is little inclination to believe that the last possibility is the correct one, since it is thought unlikely that Germany would run the risk of drawing the United States into war at the very moment when Russia and Britain are causing plenty of trouble. The most widely accepted explanation is that the U-boat mistook the Greer for one of the 50 sister destroyers transferred to Britain last year.

Flag Apparently Visible

The Greer is a flush-deck, four-stack ship and could easily be mistaken for one of those transferred, Navy men said unofficially. On the other hand, the attack took place in the morning when its American flag should have been plainly apparent.

At the same time, officials are prepared to reject any possible German allegation that the attack was made by a British submarine for the purpose of bringing the United States into the war. It is recalled that the sinking of both the Robin Moor, an American ship, and the Athenia, a British vessel, were attributed by Berlin to the British for this purpose.

The earliest comment from Berlin professes no knowledge of the action and authorized spokesmen declared that the Washington statement had "very skillfully avoided" giving a clear picture of what had happened.

Navy's Announcement

So far the Navy Department has confined itself to a simple announcement, as follows:

"The Navy Department announced that the U. S. S. Greer, en route to Iceland with mail, reported this morning that a submarine attacked her by firing torpedoes which missed their mark. The Greer immediately counter-attacked with depth charges. Results unknown."

The Greer's commanding officer, Lieut. Commander Laurence Hugh Frost, is believed to have made a full report to the Navy Department, which has kept in the closest touch with President Roosevelt on the matter. It is not known if the Greer caught a glimpse of the submarine but it is thought unlikely in view of the fact that the success of the counterattack is unknown. It is extremely difficult for a U-boat to elude a destroyer's depth charges when it is seen during daylight, since submergence bubbles give away its location.

The incident was the first known to have been made deliberately upon an American warship since the war broke out slightly more than two years ago. Japanese bombing of American gunboats in China are believed to have been accidents arising from the vessels' proximity to legitimate military targets.

Navy Ordered to Shoot

The attack served to recall that the President, in ordering American troops to Iceland, instructed the Navy to take all necessary measures for guaranteeing the safety of the sea-lanes between Iceland and the United States. That order was taken to mean that the Navy was to shoot if necessary.

The only other occasion on which the Navy is officially acknowledged to have taken belligerent action in the North Atlantic since the establishment of the North Atlantic Neutrality Patrol came when a destroyer dropped depth charges while picking up survivors of a torpedoed boat. It did so after its sounding devices indicated the possible presence of a submarine.

In commenting, Senators and Congressmen showed a determination not to balloon the incident. It was generally agreed that it was not a cause for war, but that the retaliatory action of the Greer was necessary to protect the American troops now in Iceland.

Particularly significant was the comment of Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, an outspoken and leading isolationist. Senator Brooks declared that while he did not think the incident should lead to war, "we've got men in Iceland and wherever the President sends American troops you've got to keep the supply lines open. We can't desert American men."

Similar Sentiments

Similar sentiments were expressed by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, one of the leading exponents of greater aid to Britain, who said that "we have seen fit to occupy Iceland and naturally we will see our supplies get there. If any opposition such as this develops we will simply have to overcome it."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado seemed to be speaking for the majority when he said that he was thankful the incident was not more serious and that there was no need for it to lead to war.

Expressing the view of the extreme isolationists, Senate Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, blamed the President's foreign policy.

"I opposed American occupation of Iceland and believe that this clash is a result of that occupation," he said. "As long as our troops stay in Iceland the danger of other clashes will continue."

'Gas' View by Fish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—The much-publicized eastern seaboard shortage of petroleum products was declared "phony" and part of the "program to spread war hysteria" by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, and a spokesman of the isolationist bloc in Congress, at a Kiwanis meeting here Sept. 4. That program had its initiation, he asserted, when President Roosevelt told the people of America's inland cities that they were "in danger of Hitler's airplanes."

"Now they're asking for battleships for the Mississippi River and next it will be submarines for the dust-bowl," he said.

One of the most active of the campaigners against American involvement in the European conflict, Mr. Fish again described himself as spokesman for what he declared was "the 85 per cent of the population who want to keep out of war unless we are attacked or unless the Monroe Doctrine is violated by an attack on South America." Present peacetime tax increases, he added, were "just a flea-bite" to citizen levies if the Nation went to war, declaring this would boost income taxes alone as high as 60 per cent "in no time."

While declaring his advocacy of aid to Britain "short of war and consistent with our own national defense," Mr. Fish said that with it went the proviso, "short of American bankruptcy" and exclusion of Soviet Russia from our Lend-Lease largesse. That meant, he declared, that the United States "cannot afford to finance the entire war."

The scope of his criticism of Administration policy extended to the four sons of President Roosevelt, whom Mr. Fish called "the real princes of privilege" because their commissions as officers "repudiates the very essence of the draft bill."

"They are going about the world at Government expense and stopping in Egypt and saying, 'we are in the war,'" he said, with specific reference to Capt. James Roosevelt.

Rolling Laboratories Test Florida 'Gas'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Four laboratories on wheels are used by the inspection bureau of the State Department of Agriculture to insure the motoring public of receiving petroleum products that come up to specific standards.

These "floating laboratories" make 10-day visits for analyses of samples taken from underground tanks throughout the State. The analyses show whether the tested gasoline contains any dirt, or if it is made up of mixed brands, or otherwise contaminated.

Turkish Control of Dardanelles Suits Britain and Its Allies

Continued from Page 1

should open the Straits to Britain in order that the British fleet could help Russia defend the Caucasus has caused some surprise here.

Barrier Against Nazis

It is pointed out that neutral Turkey at present forms an effective barrier against Nazi aggression in the Middle East.

It closes the route to the Black Sea, thereby stopping Axis fleets from entering this sea for an attack on Russia. As the Russian fleet is superior in numbers to limited Axis-controlled shipping, now in the Black Sea, this indirectly aids Russia.

It is said that when the Admiral speaks of possible sea attack by the Axis on the Caucasus, he omits to consider that Germany only controls the small Rumanian and Bulgarian fleets, as well as a few German light craft. Turkish experts declare this shipping insufficient to undertake any large-scale sea action against Russia.

Moreover, both Britain and Russia, the two powers directly involved, welcome Turkey's present policy and only wish it to preserve its present attitude of armed neutrality.

This is confirmed by the recent guarantee given by Britain and Russia to Turkey and by recent declarations by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Moreover, now that the Iran question is settled Britain can aid Russia directly by the Iran route, and the Caucasian oil fields can be defended by war material reaching there frim India and the Persian Gulf via Iran.

In view of the present situation in the Eastern Mediterranean this is the safest route, and the Turkish press today points out Axis control of the Aegean Islands, and that this might make the sea route for ships wishing to enter the Dardanelles dangerous.

$21,883,753 Relief Sent in Six Months

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 5

Relief and charitable organizations shipped $21,883,753 worth of food, clothing, and medicine to peoples in foreign countries during the first six months of this year, the Department of Commerce announced.

Dutch Jews Free Until Nazis Came

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister, said today that Jews enjoyed full citizenship in the Netherlands prior to the occupation by Nazi Germany.

Under the Duch Constitution, the Minister said, there was no discrimination among any Dutch subjects and a number of Jews have held high civilian and military office in the Netherlands.

Consequently, Dr. Loudon said, it is incorrect, in reporting anti-Jewish measures taken by the Nazis since the occupation, to say that Jews never were accorded full Netherlands citizenship.

Nazis Claim Guns Firing On Leningrad

Continued from Page 1

southwest, but here the fortified defenses are strongest. It is presumably here, in front of these defenses that run on a line running from Oranienbaum to Petskoe Selo, that the Nazis have been stalled. Any movement to encircle Leningrad from Novgorod must stretch Nazi communications across the deepest swampland under constant threat of flank attack, and must prove extremely costly.

Yet this is apparently the course the Germans have chosen, hoping to take Leningrad as a consolation prize for their failure to reach Moscow or even Kiev. To provide the tremendous mass of troops required for this operation, German divisions have apparently been shifted to the northern front from other sectors even though this weakened German lines elsewhere and noticeably facilitated Soviet counterattacks on the Central sector.

Why have the Nazis now singled out Leningrad as their main immediate objective? Industrially and economically, Leningrad is far less important to Russia's war needs than many other cities smaller in size. Leningrad produces more cloth shoes and other consumers' goods than tanks, planes or munitions. In recent years defense industries have been deliberately shifted elsewhere. Agriculturally, Leningrad Province is one of the most barren parts of eastern Russia.

Important Seaport

It is Leningrad's importance as a seaport that chiefly concerns the Germans. By depriving the Red Navy in the Baltic of its sole remaining base on the neighboring island of Kronstadt, they could force it either to surrender or try an almost hopeless dash through the Skagerrak.

But aside from the elimination of the Red Baltic Fleet, Leningrad with its vast port facilities and railway lines leading to the heart of Russia would greatly facilitate the task of supplying the German Army via the Baltic Sea, for even though the port usually freezes over for about three months, lanes may still be kept open with ice-breakers.

Now that the Germans are faced with the grim prospect of a winter campaign in Russia the supply question was probably decisive in revising the plans of the German General Staff and directing their thrust at Leningrad.

Rail Solution of Gas Problem Discounted by Oil Spokesman

Continued from Page 1

the same encouragement that came from Mr. Pelley and Mr. Budd.

Mr .Dowd assured the senators that the oil industry would use whatever cars were available and pointed out that even 15,000 cars would supply the 175,000 barrel daily shortage, set by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

Later in the day, the committee was told by Leon Henderson that OPACS will co-operate in wider use of tank cars by adjusting its price schedules to cover the additional cost. Mr. Henderson today raised by one-half a cent the 6-cent ceiling on wholesale prices charged by small refineries in the Gulf Coast area. Detailed study of operating costs justified the change, he said. Increased volume of sales have made a general gas rise unnecessary to date, he contended.

Mr. Henderson advocated pipeline construction as general national defense policy but said he would reserve judgment on the specific line proposed from East Texas to Bayonne, N. J., which will require 750,000 tons of steel. "We cannot be too cautious in this emergency—and you can't sink a pipeline," he told the committee.

To the committee the East Coast gasoline shortage had appeared virtually ended last night following agreement between the railroads and the oil industry to a flat 25 per cent slash in railroad freight rates for gasoline and fuel oil and cuts up to 50 per cent for crude oil.

The agreement, arrived at after 12 hours of consultation here, means that 20,000 idle tank cars can now be put into service to replace tank ships loaned to Britain without adding materially to the cost of gasoline and fuel oil to the consumer.

Without special concession from the railroads, gasoline transported entirely by rail would cost about 2½ cents more per gallon than if shipped by tanker, Mr. Budd estimated yesterday before the Senate gasoline investigating committee.

Also achieved at the meeting was a formal pledge from the 11 principal East Coast oil companies agreeing to "press into service all available tank cars as rapidly as they can be supplied by the tank car companies and moved by the railroads, within the physical limitations as to trackage, unloading facilities, storage, etc. that exist.

They agreed that increased costs per barrel of petroleum products by tank car transportation over tanker rates shall be shared equitably by the 11 companies under a plan to be developed by the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator.

Reductions in rates agreed upon by the railroads and oil companies must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission before they become effective, but officials of that agency have already indicated that they will institute such changes immediately.

"It is obvious that mass movement of crude oil and products by tank car, as against the normal shipment by tanker, must result in a very substantial increase in transportation costs," the oil companies' statement said. "It impresses us as being only fair that the railroads should, in these circumstances, make some substantial contribution."

The companies said they would not ask OPACS to sanction any price increase on account of increased transportation costs "until appropriate showing has been made in justification thereof."

Commenting on the outcome of yesterday's conference, Mr. Davies said he hoped that "more drastic restrictions and curtailments on the use of gasoline may be avoided and that supplies of industrial oils and oil for heating homes can be brought to the East Coast area in sufficient quantity to meet winter needs."

Companies signing the pledge were: Gulf Oil Corporation, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Texas Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Cities Service Company, Consolidated Oil Company, Sun Oil Company, American Oil Company and the Shell Oil Company.

Virginia School Gets Exhibit of Minerals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A collection of about 450 specimens of minerals valued at more than $400 has just been added to the exhibits of Virginia Polytechnic Institute Geology Department at Blacksburg, Va. The new specimens will be among those placed on display in six new showcases now being set up in the Department's Museum in the Mineral Industries Building.

Also to be mounted in the museum room will be a 6-by-10-foot sand stone slab containing numerous clear imprints of a dinosaur's feet. The slab was found with others projecting out of a hillside on the Oak Hill Farm—once the home of President Monroe and now owned by Frank Littleton—in Loudoun County, and was turned over to Dr. Roy J. Holden, Geology Department head, more than a year ago.

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Dr. Sproul Pictures California Ready to 'Strike' for Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

Fundamentally agreeing that until Hitler is defeated nothing else matters, Californians of all faiths and political beliefs are today uniting in a growing State-wide movement to do all in their power "openly to strike a blow for freedom."

Under the leadership of Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, President of the University of California, the California Organizing Committee of Fight for Freedom, the national organization of which Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virignia is Honorary Chairman, is pushing its fight into every city and every hamlet of California.

In a recent Nation-wide radiocast, Dr. Sproul called upon all Americans to unite behind President Roosevelt in a great national display of unity. He explained that he did not help put the Roosevelt Administration in power in 1932, 1936, or 1940, but that he accepted its actions as the "national will."

U. S. Interests Vital

"Today I accept the Roosevelt Administration's informed judgment and its responsible decisions, arrived at after subjection to the checks and balances of our republican system of government," Dr. Sproul declared. He denied that there is any evidence that the Administration's actions do not represent the national will, pointing to various polls of public opinion, and the various votes of Congress. These all show, Dr. Sproul said, that "with hard, Yankee common sense, our people appreciate that the United States has a vital concern in the existence of an ordered world, and in the triumph of right over wrong."

By accepting President Roosevelt as the national leader at this time, the University of California President said that Americans "are exercising the greatest arm of defense that a democracy can have, namely, united effort in carrying out the national will."

An "International Mob"

Hitler and his Nazi legions were compared to the criminal gangs which operated in the United States during the era of national prohibition. They are succeeding, Dr. Sproul said, "because they manage to keep society as a whole quiet while they pick off victims one by one."

Because Great Britain is fighting what he described as an international mob, Dr. Sproul said that he believed the United States "should be helping her to fight with all the strength at our disposal."

Only by effective resistance now can the United States avoid "dire tragedy," Dr. Sproul declared. "The only way to defend and conserve the things we hold dear, in the world of force that the totalitarian nations have decreed to be 'the wave of the future,' is to use our economic power, and our diplomatic resources, our moral influence and our military strength to assure the defeat of Germany, for the heart and brains of the Axis are, of course, in Berlin. Is it not better to put an end to danger than to face danger without end?"

Must Be Ready to Fight

"Fortunately we are not yet faced with the necessity to fight alone. The combined strength of the United States, the British Empire, China, and Russia, can and will defeat the Hun. But no one who has seen the strength of German land and air power, who has read the daily papers, can doubt that it will take every ounce of American effort, as it is already taking ever ounce of British effort.

"Until Hitler Is Defeated:" Editorial Page.

Labor Is Rallied To Defeat Hitler

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 5 (AP)—In an international broadcast, James B. Carey, General Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, called today for an immediate conference of labor representatives in this country and England "to force the mightiest weapon against Hitlerism."

"We must arm our common purpose with common plans of action," said the retiring president of the United Radio Electrical and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.). "The conference should be the first step to further collaboration. It should unite not only these two labor movements, but every labor movement opposed to Hitler and seeking a permanent democratic victory."

The broadcast was arranged as part of the annual convention of the U. R. E. M. W. On the same program was Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, speaking from England.

Spain Orders Speed In Civil War Trials

MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP)—A Government decree requiring speedier trials and other safeguards for arrested persons gave hope of freedom today to tens of thousands of Spain's civil war prisoners who have been held for months or years without a hearing.

The decree requires judicial approval for any imprisonment of more than 24 hours, trial within six months, and establishes military commissions to review the cases of all persons already held that long without trial.

Military courts are to proceed against any person who falsely denounces another, and denunciations are to be written rather than oral, to curb use of the police as an agency of individual vengeance.

Plea for U. S. Entry In War a 'Sensation'

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Under the headline "Mackenzie King Plea Sensation," the Daily Express said today that the Canadian Prime Minister's luncheon speech yesterday contained the "most directly-worded appeal yet voiced by a British Empire statesman for direct intervention in the war by the United States."

The newspaper added that Mr. King's frank statement that the United States Government should make an open declaration against the Nazi policy of aggression had caused a sensation among London politicians.

Editorially the express commented: "Whatever the opinion may be in the United States, this is the sort of bold talk which reaches straight from heart to heart."

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Nazis Overlooked the True Russia

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why the internal collapse of Russia that Hitler had so confidently expected when he invaded the country nearly three months ago has not taken place; why the Ukraine which has always had aspirations to independence and has suffered much at Stalin's hands has not turned against the Dictator in his extremity; why the Russian colossus with its supposed feet of clay is still standing upright and apparently frustrating all Hitler's plans are questions answered by a leading authority on Russian affairs in two articles, of which this is the second.

The Nazis had followed with tense interest all the disturbing events in the Ukraine and the repressive measures attempted by the Moscow Government up to the early Thirties.

In the meantime, they reorganized their intelligence service in Russia. Until Hitler became Chancellor, German information regarding Russia used to come through three channels terminating in Bendlerstrasse, headquarters of German military authorities—on Schönhauser Ufer, seat of the Central Association of German Industry, and in Wilhelmstrasse, the German Foreign Office, while the Army, industry and diplomats had sincerely sought to collaborate with Russia.

Once the Nazis were solidly entrenched they brushed aside the Soviet-German "collaborationists" who stood in the way of their Anti-Soviet policy. Before 1933, their Foreign Policy Bureau had become the meeting ground of the many exiles of the Russian revolution. Alfred Rosenberg, its chief, posed as international champion of the great Anti-Bolshevik crusade. The Ukrainian nationalists especially enjoyed his protection.

Very soon he began to "co-ordinate" German information about Russia. German concerns were directed to recall those among their technicians who were not fully devoted to the Nazi cause. The younger elements of the German Army gradually came under the sway of the Nazi Party and even the Foreign Office had to change its diplomatic and consular personnel.

Rosenberg Took Charge

In intimate collaboration with the Foreign Department of Henrich Himmler's Gestapo, Alfred Rosenberg assumed the direction of a unified German system of espionage and sabotage in the Soviet Union. The few German old-timers who remained in Russia knew that they would lose their jobs unless their reports confirmed the views held in official quarters in Berlin.

Conditions in Russia were bad enough. It had become sufficient to communicate bare facts. They gladly left the interpretation of these facts to the political strategists on Dr. Rosenberg's staff.

In these years, however, the number of regular German experts in Russia became steadily smaller. By October, 1937, the Soviet had dismissed or expelled almost all of them and the still formidable number of agents who remained were regular spies, Russians or younger Nazis who sought to merit their assignment by supplying spectacular information.

In addition the Germans had, however, in Russia several score well trained intelligence officers of the Army who had wormed their way into the country years ago and were probably better acquainted with Soviet conditions than anybody else. Even they were unable to explain what was going on around them. Disaster, according to them, was imminent.

Much of the information to which Dr. Rosenberg and his friends attached special importance came from former Bolsheviks themselves, from men like Leon Trotsky and the group of "non-returners" composed of former diplomats, and high officials who had been sent abroad by the Soviets and had severed relations with their government and their party. They were men of high caliber and had great inside knowledge of Soviet affairs. None of them had stepped out of the party ranks lightheartedly. The picture they drew was even darker than that given by German observers on the spot. As politicians they had the natural tendency to interpret their personal defection as the expression of a general trend.

In the course of the last 10 months the Nazis received additional reports about Russia from those industrialists in conquered countries of Europe who had maintained their own information service in the Soviet Union.

Painted Gloomy Picture

Especially the Belgian Comité Central Industriel and the Comité des Forges in France had regularly sent "White" Russians into the U. S. S. R. and kept agents in many of their former industrial and railroad enterprises. Since the Belgian and French investments had been to a large extent in Southern and Southeastern Russia, these reports centered on the Ukraine.

The picture they painted was gloomy. The French and the Belgians were even less than the Germans able to understand to what extent the simple Russian people accept suffering as something natural, and their Russian informers neither wanted nor could explain it to them.

One factor which was never mentioned in any of their published reports eventually convinced the Nazis that the Ukraine would fall into their lap like a ripe plum.

It was the Jewish issue.

There was and still is a Jewish question in the Ukraine. When in 1918 the Red Armies entered the Ukraine in the wake of the retreating Germans and Austrians, the entire Jewish population had greeted them as liberators.

After the departure of the Poles and the Grand-Russian officials, the Jews were the strongest element in the Ukrainian towns, with the exception of a few larger cities. The revolution assured them equal political rights, but at the same time destroyed the economic basis of their existence. Under Soviet rule there was no room for traders, inn-keepers and artisans.

Thus, while the older and more conservative generation of Jews gradually passed away, the younger ones had no other choice than to flock into the new Soviet administration which extended over all departments of public life.

Their relations with the Ukrainian peasant intelligentsia were not always as good as they appeared on the surface. Just as the Ukrainians in their hearts remained "Khleborobi," bread makers, the Jews remained little businessmen.

Besides, the Jews who for various reasons were inclined to assimilate the State which protected them rather than the people among whom they lived, preferred to write and speak Russian, the language of the Czarist administration and frequently joked about the young and primitive idiom of their Ukrainian brethren.

These differences produced minor frictions, which were of no serious importance as long as conditions were favorable.

No Ukrainians Included

When, however, in 1929-30 the Moscow Government began to employ administrative terror to enforce collectivization, the Jews were obviously less hesitant to apply the measures dictated from Moscow. The OGPU troops which eventually broke the resistance of the peasants were composed almost exclusively of Caucasians, Latvians and Jews with a sprinkling of Grand-Russians. There were and could be no genuine Ukrainians among them. In politics, too, the Jews were preponderant. When the OGPU troops left, the Jews remained. In the eyes of the Ukrainian peasants they incarnated what they disliked most about the Soviet Government. As discontent was brewing in the Ukraine, reports about Hitler's anti-Semite policy which slipped across the frontier or circulated by grapevine methods fell upon fertile ground.

All this, combined with the Soviet Government's patent desire to avoid a conflict with the Nazis at almost any price, convinced Dr Rosenberg that a political disaster in Russia was impending and that the German armies would not meet with serious resistance. The evidence which he had gathered was impressive and eventually persuaded Hitler that the time had come for action in the East.

Whatever the outcome of the armed struggle may be, the political collapse of Soviet Russia did not occur. For once Hitler's political instinct failed him. This is the Russian miracle.

It can be explained upon various grounds. Dr. Rosenberg and the majority of foreign observers interested in internal Russian affairs have made an external issue out of the bogey of Communism and eventually may have become imprisoned by their own bias.

It would be wrong, however, to assume that as shrewd politicians as the Nazis should in the long run have mistaken the label of Marxist Communism for the substance of Russia had this substance not been singularly opaque.

Under the surface many factors were at work which escaped their attention. What they were, we can only guess.

It is possible that much of the terror which accompanied the collectivization of 1929 to '31 has been forgotten. All over the world people have a short memory for their misfortunes.

Maybe, the anonymous mass of non-party Soviet citizens in factories and mines, in building yards and on farms was not any more affected by the purge than the deep waters are by the surf, and that the loss of so many old party leaders and of the first generation of Soviet technicians was compensated by new leadership which the Stakhanoff movement brought forth. Simple and efficient workers like the champion coal miner Stakhanoff or the locomotive driver Krivinoss have indeed replaced most of the "Red" directors who were at the head of the Soviet industry before the purge.

Soviets Outlawed Bribery

In the past, corruption and technical inefficiency have been the worst of Russia's plagues. Under the Czar it was possible to buy almost every official from a Cabinet Minister down to a customs guard.

Under Soviet conditions avowed bribery is impossible. The mechanical training of the soldiers has considerably improved.

The Anti-semitic issue, especially in the Ukraine, may have been offset by the Ukrainians' trials of 1939-40 directed almost exclusively against petty Jewish officials.

Last but not least there was an upsurge of Soviet patriotism. The people had evidence that their Government had done everything to avert war. In the Ukraine, the souvenir of the heroic resistance of the peasant partisans under the German occupation in 1917-18 is still alive.

The Soviet Government was relatively well prepared for war. The additional hardship imposed upon the people by the blocking of already strained railways for war purposes was accepted as a matter of course. Stocks for civilian consumption had been previously decentralized to facilitate distribution.

Besides, suffering never frightened the Russians as much as the more civilized nations of the West.

The pattern of the Stalin, or rather of the Tukhachevsky line, had been kept secret. Only one of the Soviet officials who abandoned Stalin actually knew its special devices: W. G. Krivitsky who in 1935 had inspected the fortifications along the Ukrainian border.

About this one subject he refused to talk. His Soviet patriotism was greater than his aversion to Stalin. In the present emergency his example was probably followed by many Soviet officials upon whose defection Dr Rosenberg and his agents may have counted.

Unless the Nazi armies are decisively beaten, Nazi propaganda in Russia is likely to continue.

According to recent reports German radiocasts in numerous Slavonic, Tartar and Caucasian languages now appeal to the so-called minorities among the motley peoples of the Soviet Union.

Here and there the Nazis might revert to "fifth column" methods in spite of their initial failure.

The danger is not yet over. If the Nazis, thanks to their technical superiority, especially in the air, are able to inflict fatal defeats upon the Soviet armies, uprisings might still occur. One fact, however, has become clear: The attempt to bring about the political disintegration of the Soviet Union at the start did not succeed.

Canal Zone Booms Again; '41 Version Under U. S. Defense

PANAMA (AP)—The boom is on in Panama.

A sweeping defense program aimed at protecting the canal from attack or sabotage, plus construction of a $277,000,000 third-lock, is rapidly turning the zone and adjacent areas in the Panamanian Republic into a modernized version of Panama during the original construction days.

Expansion programs by the Army, the Navy, and the Canal Department itself are converting the permanent cities of Panama, Balboa, Colon, and Cristobal into rushing, swelling boom-towns and pushing surplus populations into temporary cities mushrooming the length and breadth of the zone.

Screen of Secrecy

Much of the work directed toward enlarging and protecting the 51-mile ditch linking the two oceans is hidden behind the steadily increasing military and naval hush hush. But the fruits of the programs can be seen in the crowded streets, the climbing living costs, the lack of housing and servants which characterized Panama in the hurly-burly days of the original project.

Thrilling views of the old canal-digging days—with thousands of laborers toiling in mile-long lines in the deeper cuts—are missing, however.

Machines, many of them especially designed for the work at hand, are replacing the pick-and-shovel workers. Giant shovels, dirt handlers, dredges, are digging away at earth and rock on both sides of the Isthmus.

Despite almost complete mechanization of preliminary stages of the third-locks program, a spokesman for Canal Zone Governor Glen E. Edgerton said the Zone is already 3,000 workmen short, and will have an even greater lack of manpower unless new recruiting drives into Colombia, Costa Rica, Salvador, and other neighboring countries are successful.

Troops Are Pouring In

He estimated that the Zone already is crowded with 50,000 alien workers (classing as aliens all non-Americans, including thousands of Panamanians who cross the Zone line daily to work) plus at least 6,500 American employees.

Army authorities have kept secret the number of troops pouring into new bases in the Zone. "The labor problem is not merely the problem of obtaining workmen," said one canal executive. "But we must provide quarters for the men we hire, feed them with imported food, and provide them with facilities for recreation."

As thousands of men and millions of dollars pour into the Canal Zone the inevitable signs of a boom are appearing. Homes are hard to find at any price. Storekeepers are boosting their prices. One-time bargain centers which attracted shoppers from central and northern South America have boosted the tariff.

Project directors are building three new Canal Zone towns to house lock workers and their families.

Diable Heights, located on the site of the old construction town of Diable, had a population of more than 2,000 before construction actually began July 1, is growing steadily. Its Pacific coast neighbor is Cocoli, spotted on the west side of the canal.

$10,000 Harvest Offered to U. S.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Federal Government can have Anthony Moscinski's farm crops for the job of harvesting them.

Mr. Moscinski, saying the crops are worth $10,000, explained that he would like them himself, but he is unable to do the harvesting, his two sons are on defense jobs, and farm help is unobtainable.

"Since I cannot harvest the crops myself I would like the Government to take them and feed the hungry," he said.

Mr. Moscinski's crops included 3,000 to 4,000 bushels of potatoes; several acres of corn, cabbage, tomatoes, and other vegetables.

Agents from the Federal Agricultural Experiment Station here inspected the crops and promised to find some Government agency to do the harvesting.

Attention! The Queen

Wide World

Netherlands Ruler Inspects Her Troops

Exiled Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands inspects members of a new Dutch regiment in their camp in the British Midlands. Prince Bernhard is at the extreme left. The Queen named the unit "The Princess Irene Regiment" after her grandchild, daughter of Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard. Photo passed by British censor.

'East's Arsenal' Expected Soon To Apply to India's War Output

By Ranjee G. Shahani
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British people have been made familiar with the deeds of Indian soldiers in the western desert and elsewhere. These have impressed them greatly. They have also heard that Indian craftsmen are playing their part magnificently. Some are being trained at home; others in British workshops.

India, it is said on all sides, is producing war materials as she has never produced before. Soon she will become the arsenal of the East.

But because I am eager that India shall give even greater aid to Britain in this war, it is necessary to face up to certain unpleasant facts. They come from a prominent Indian observer who desires to remain anonymous, who is not only able, reliable, and thoughtful, but also belongs to no political party.

The war, he maintains, has affected India as it has affected other nations which have commercial and cultural connections with the outside world. Everything has to be reorganized. Indians occasionally read speeches made in England by responsible officials which give them to understand there is much enthusiasm in their country for the prosecution of the war. But these same Indians look, they search, and they find nothing of the kind.

It is true that very few Indians have any sympathy for the Axis partners. But the general feeling in the country is that this war is between two rival imperialisms—a struggle for power, more power.

It cannot be repeated too often that the oriental thought is always subdued by ideas, provided they are the right kind of ideas.

To say that Britain is fighting to preserve "Christian civlization" makes no appeal to Indians. It just does not concern them. It is important to know racial psychology. It is three-fourths of the art of holding together an empire or commonwealth. And yet relatively little attention is being paid to it by British statesmen.

Inter-communal relations have deteriorated. The leader of no party or group or caste is prepared to lower his demands for places in the legislatures or the services. He thinks that the moment he proves reasonable, the other communities will clamor for even greater guarantees and concessions. Even tried nationalists have thought it necessary to display this or that label. It is suggested that if the British Government were to make a statement that it would accept any agreement arrived at by the various communities, the whole atmosphere could be changed within a very short time. But so long as there is an outside agency to appeal to, the many groups will continue to complain.

Canadian and British Experts Linked in Vast Research Army

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (CP)—Through a vast army of expert workers on both sides of the Atlantic, Britain is taking advantage of lessons learned under service conditions by her fighting men, Sir Lawrence Bragg, scientific liaison officer between Canada and the United Kingdom, said yesterday.

Groups of Canadian experts visit Britain to see how the equipment they have designed stands up under actual war conditions. Similar groups of British experts come to Canada to see the designs and instruments produced here.

"In this way thousands of scientific men have been bound into one great army which spreads from Britain to Canada and over into the United States," Sir Lawrence said.

Linked Directly

"Production is linked directly with conditions met in the field."

Sir Lawrence said the need for this co-operation grew out of "the terrible reality that a mistake cannot be made even once."

"No matter how good a weapon or an instrument may be," he said, "if you haven't tried it yourself you will rather use one which you know, rather than risk the victory or defeat and the lives of millions of people on the unknown."

That was the situation at the beginning of the war, but it had changed in two years. Canadian research and production had gone ahead so fast and actual results of instruments and weapons in use had been so good that "complete confidence" in Dominion workmanship has gradually grown up.

"Now Britain knows that if Canada says 400 of anything ordered will be ready on a certain date and will be capable of a certain quality and degree of performance, it will be so," he said.

The change was greatly aided by the missions of technical and research experts.

Consult Experts

When Canadian experts visit England they consult military experts who explain their offensive and defensive needs and try to give a clear picture of the problems they must solve.

"Once the Canadians have grasped the situation they return to Canada to work out the solutions, and to consult with industry to see if factories and mass production are adequate to cope with the new needs," Sir Lawrence said.

British experts who come to Canada watch tests of instruments and weapons produced on this side of the ocean and estimate their value.

"When they see the progress being made in Canada and the actual functioning of ideas which on paper may have appeared inadequate or overrated, they are often amazed," he said. "They go back to make recommendations which might be impossible without this constant contact and consultation."

Soviet Mission Inspection Plans Kept From Public

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 5 (AP)—Flight plans of the Russian military mission which landed at Sand Point Naval Air Station here yesterday remained almost as much of a mystery today as upon their surprise arrival in Alaska five days ago.

Members of the mission were silent. Navy officials said they had no information, but unofficial indications were that the 47 airmen and technicians would proceed eastward today to Spokane, Wash., by transport plane, en route to Washington, D. C.

Seattle was approximately the 8,000th mile post on the flight from Moscow.

The War Department announced the Russians were coming on a technical mission, to observe the American airplane production process. This was confirmed by Peter Ivanov, representative of the Russian Consulate in San Francisco.

Brig. Gen. Mikhail Gromov, commander of the group and hero of a Russian flight to the United States in 1937, told hotel representatives his men were weary from loss of sleep and needed an early dinner. A special Russian meal was prepared for them. Navy and Army officers greeted the Russians with military honors.

October Lumber Shipping Drain on Certain Boats

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The entire capacity of lumber-carrying boats operating in the intercoastal trade will be required for national defense purposes in October, the Maritime Commission said today.

The Intercoastal Shipping Priorities Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of various Government agencies, told the Commission that 33,000,000 board feet of lumber would have to be moved next month. Of the total, it was said, 26,000,000 feet will be moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and the remainder from the Pacific coast to the Canal Zone. All of this lumber will be used by the Army and Navy.

Dutch Jews Barred From Gentile Taught Schools by Nazis

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Jewish residents of the Netherlands are forbidden to attend schools taught by gentiles under a decree issued today by German Commissioner Arthur Seysz Inquart.

The decree also forbade instruction by Jewish teachers of any pupils except Jews.

The only exceptions to the sweeping rules were made in the case of universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Observers recalled in connection with the decree that the recent dismissal of a Jewish professor at a Dutch university had been the cause of stubborn student strikes and demonstrations.

The newspaper Deutsche Zeitung in Din Niederlanden, which published the decree, said the ruling would make necessary the erection of separate Jewish school facilities, and predicted that steps would be taken in the near future to fill the needs of now school-less Jewish pupils.

Confessed Spy's Father Loses Job

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Because his daughter was arrested in an alleged Axis spy plot, Karl Boehmler has lost the $35-a-week job he held in a laundry for 12 years.

His daughter, Lucy, and two men, Hans Pagel and Frederick Schlosser, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to gather and send to Germany information vital to national defense. A third man, Kurt Frederick Ludwig, was held in $50,000 bail in Spokane, Wash., on a similar charge, awaiting removal here.

When Mr. Boehmler arrived at the laundry, where he had never missed a day at work, William C. Eisenhardt, Vice-President, told him he was discharged.

"Boehmler is no longer in our employ because we do not want anyone in our plant who is associated with a person connected with syping activities," Mr. Eisenhardt told reporters.

"We are strictly an American plant and will not countenance such things."

Poling Begins Study Of World Conditions

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Pastor of Baptist Temple and President of the International Christian Endeavor, has arrived in Great Britain after a flight from Canada.

Offices of the Baptist Temple announced yesterday that the widely-known church leader had flown to England to begin "an exhaustive study of moral and religious values and conditions."

Officials at the Temple said that they expected Dr. Poling to be away three or four months and also would pursue his studies in Egypt, South Africa, India, and the Orient.

Japanese Want The Cans Returned

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has approved a proposal by the Nippon Canned Goods Manufacturturing Association requiring all purchasers of canned goods to return empty cans in the future to help conserve tin supplies, Ashahi reported today.

A campaign is in progress for the collection of metals.

Manila Defense Ready For 'Any Emergency'

MANILA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Manila is ready to meet any emergency growing out of the war, the Police Department informed the National Emergency Commission today.

Police have registered 1,700 volunteer men and women for first aid units, and 13,500 volunteer guards to assist in protecting the populace, in fire prevention and evacuation.

Police are under orders to adopt radical measures to prevent looting in event of air raids.

A city-wide black-out will be held this month without advance warning.

Women Playing Vital Role In Great Britain's War Effort

LONDON, Sept. 5 (CP)—Arrival in Britain this week of the first group of Canadian women to go overseas as members of the mechanized transport corps of London, focuses attention on the growing part that women are playing in the defense of the Empire.

This is particularly noticeable in the Auxiliary Territorial Service—which is now approaching the strength of the Territorial Army in peace time.

Women are joining the A. T. S. at a rate between 2,000 and 3,000 a week and the "target" figure of 200,000 soon will be exceeded. Women from many parts of the Empire have enlisted.

Largest Women's Force

The A. T. S. is the largest women's force in Britain. Taken in through 200 recruiting offices, its members have been trained for a wide variety of important wartime jobs. They are extending their field of work every day.

"ATS" serve on the crews of antiaircraft batteries. They work at radio-location. They test ammunition, check the accuracy of gunfire and perform other specialized duties.

In addition, they serve as drivers, mechanics, dispatch riders, wireless and teleprinter operators, clerks, typists, draughtswomen, cooks, waitresses and hostesses. Some travel the country showing instructional films to the troops.

Their khaki uniform has become the women's service dress most familiar to the Briton-on-the-street.

The "ATS" have done so well that the War Office is under constant fire of appeals for "more women." The A. T. S. is part of the Army and under military law, although it describes itself as "very much a women's corps, run by women for women."

Had Rapid Rise

The Chief Controller is Mrs. Jean Knox, who rocketed in a little more than two years from the rank of company commander to her present rank corresponding to that of major general.

Before the war, Chief Controller Knox, a mother, led the quiet life of a housewife. Among the women who serve with her now are other housewives. There are also women and girls who were models, writers, musicians, dieticians, factory workers, and even poultry keepers.

Their service pay starts at the equivalent of 32 cents a day, ranging upward to the equivalent of $7 for a chief commander. "ATS" are supplied with all their clothing.

The women do not have to cut their hair, but they must wear it curled up short in a neat roll. The rule on use of cosmetics is "make-up will not be conspicuous."

They get dependents' allowances and compensation in the event of disability. Unemployment and national health insurance is kept up for them, and they are guaranteed re-admission after the war to any trades unions to which they belonged.

"A Woman's War"

Married women who have babies either get discharge or go on reserve from three to six months.

"ATS" get a week's leave every three months and free railway transportation for two of their four furloughs yearly. Leave can be arranged to coincide with that of a husband or boy friend also in service.

Women enrolling are called within three weeks for the basic training period of two months. Then they are posted to duty.

Some of the "ATS" such as those forming part of antiaircraft crews drill with men and mess with men of the forces.

They are permitted to bring a "feminine atmosphere" into their barracks and huts by the use of cretonnes and chintzes, rugs, carpets, and pictures.

A. T. S. recruiting literature tells the women that their war service will benefit them in the postwar world because they will be "better trained, more confident and better equipped socially" than sisters who remained in civilian life.

One pamphlet says: "It's a woman's war now—the sooner you join up, the sooner the men will be back, the sooner the bombing will be over, the sooner the war will be won."

Women's Air Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto is to be the training center of the new Canadian Women's Auxilary Air Force, the former Havergal College having been rented for this purpose.

The first group to be trained there will be 150 recruits from the administration section who will take a five weeks' course to test their fitness to become officers and N. C. O.'s and to take charge of sections of air women. The next call will be for 2,000 airwomen for the different trades to be enlisted over a period of five or six months, and who will be given training in service matters as well as their trades. Applications all go through the Department of National War Services at Ottawa, and the training of recruits will take place here at the C. W. A. A. F. Manning and training depot under No. 1 Training command of the RCAF commencing sometime in the early part of October.

To Man Balloons

LONDON, Sept 5. (AP)—Thousands of women, it was disclosed today, will be assigned shortly to barrage balloon details, thus releasing additional manpower for duty with the RAF.

Experiments have proved, it was said, that women are as capable as men in handling the big balloons which are used chiefly as a defense against dive bombing.

Women Are Urged to Full Use Of Substitutes to Aid Defense

OTTAWA, Sept. 5 (CP)—A call for women to go the limit in using substitutes developed to replace materials essential to the war program was sounded at the regional conference of the Associated Countrywomen of the World by Mrs. H. Dodderidge of Washington.

"Every woman has a serious part to play in this war and the use of substitutes so essential materials may be diverted from civilian use is one of the important ways women can help," said the senior administrative assistant to the Consumers' Counsel in the United States Agriculture Department yesterday.

With other American speakers Mrs. Dodderidge gave the convention a broad outline of what American women are doing in the matters of nutrition, food conservation and wartime substitutes.

"The more or less apathetic and lethargic attitude of women a year or more ago is rapidly changing throughout the United States," she said. "They now are studying equivalents, substitutes and materials which may be used in place of steel, nickel, aluminum and other materials of which household equipment is made.

Much More to Consider

"I don't believe they have yet seriously considered, however, just how such shortages may revolutionize housekeeping.

"But under the lease-lend program we (American women) have accepted the responsibility of supporting the free peoples of the world in a common effort to wipe out tyranny and oppression. Every woman has a serious part to play."

Mrs. Dodderidge said production of food has expanded greatly in the United States but increased employment had heightened domestic demand.

She warned that home standards of nutrition must be kept up if the people are to "do the world-wide job which has been undertaken."

Mrs. M. T. Evans, chief of the Consumers Relations Section in the Price Administration Offices at Washington, said women are becoming more conscious that every day they are handling in their homes the "strategic materials" of defense.

How Farm Woman Serves

In using and repairing her cooking utensils, watching her shopping, preparing the food and selecting it from those which are abundant and have no strategic significance, the farm woman is serving her country, she said.

She listed the following as the wartime job of housewives and farm women:

They must make kitchen and household equipment last as long as possible.

Buy new goods wisely to conserve income and national resources.

Feed and clothe the family economically while keeping health and national economy in mind.

Eliminate all waste from the home.

Plan buying so as not to take needed goods from the military services.

Use substitutes.

Support simplification programs to reduce colors and styles of goods to release workers and machinery to make war materials.

Protest higher prices to avoid inflation.

Make use of help and advice from government departments.

Miss Laura Pepper, Consumers Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, described conditions in Canada and paid a tribute to the work being done in educating the whole population as to "what to buy and when" through women's voluntary organizations and domestic science experts.

Americans Urged To Get the Facts

BUFFALO, N. Y. Sept. 5 (AP)—American people must become "greate fact-finders and fact-disseminators," the President of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs said today.

In an address prepared for an Executive Committee meeting of the Federation, Mrs. Charles W. Weis, Jr., of Rochester, also declared that "no danger is of greater peril than the possible loss of freedom of expression."

"With new deal propaganda and its accompanying censorship cloak increasing daily, freedom of expression is hanging in the balance," she added.

"American people must become greater fact-finders and fact-disseminators. They must keep the channels of public information wide open, support the press, and minority party fully, in demanding and publicizing information about government business.

"The bottleneck of selfish secrecy must be broken. Unless information is available, constructive criticism is impossible. If criticism is lost, tyranny wins. This hush-hush policy is a dangerous enemy."

The Executive Committee is preparing the fall and winter activities of the Federation which consists of 3,500 clubs in 38 States and the District of Columbia.

British Labor Defines Wartime Rights

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 5—By rejecting the Government plan for wartime wage stabilization as a means of checking inflation, Britain's Trade Union movement at the annual conference this week has reaffirmed its determination to retain its own freedom of action, while at the same time fully cooperating with the Government in the war effort.

Besides the wage decision, the Trades Union Congress has strongly protested existing Government powers to suppress strikes; it reported widespread dissatisfaction with the present food and shopping situation; and voluntarily it declared that folk could not be expected to work all day and watch and fight fires all night.

It severely criticized factory managements and demanded a fuller share for trade unions in running vital war industries; it deplored in strongest terms the existing low scale of Army pay; it charged the Government with critical misuse of man power in that industry was being sacrificed for the sake of the fighting forces; and it alleged muddle in the use of woman power.

All Out Against Hitlerism

In short, organized labor in Britain has spent this week passing resolutions and making statements which might be interpreted as contradictions of Britain's claim to unprecedented national unity today.

Actually the T. U. C. organization, representing more than 5,000,000 workers, ranged itself with the Government in pledging itself anew to still greater efforts in support of the war against Naziism.

It voluntarily assumed highest responsibility by indorsing the view that victory rests with the trade unionists at their benches.

Its Chairman, Mr. George Gibson, summed up the working-class feeling as "We will face any hardship and sorrow to overthrow Hitlerism."

Example of Democracy

The T. U. C. meeting is another shining example of democracy practicing in the face of inevitable wartime curbs on freedom and individualism. It may seem somewhat inconsistent to be told that British workers will suffer any hardship and then hear of representatives clamoring that the workers' standard of living must not be lowered.

Explanation of this is that the trade unions know that their members will endure sacrifices provided they are satisfied that the best possible use is made of man power, that factories are efficiently managed, and that available goods, such as food and clothing, are distributed fairly.

This week's conference clearly showed that Labor is not satisfied with the Government's handling of these problems, and that Labor's representatives therefore intend to bring the strongest pressure to bear on the Cabinet to better the situation.

Difficult Task Recognized

It has also been shown once again how complex is the task of running this war of alternating lulls and periods of intense activity.

When firebombs rain down from the sky the population is completely occupied in heroically putting them out. In spells of inactivity civilian heroes turn trade union-minded and seek to put their novel occupation on the more practicable if less romantic basis of hours and wages.

In blitzes all hands from the Cabinet Minister to the school child readily fight incendiaries; between blitzes organized labor protests that such work should not be compulsory.

This year's Trade Union Congress was also hampered by inability to discuss the whole strategy of production. That is a Cabinet question.

Therefore the delegates at Edinburgh debated the problems of production piecemeal, giving their speeches a certain unreality.

Wage Stabilization Banned

The most important question discussed by the T. U. C. has been wages, because inflation never ceases to struggle for the upper hand in Britain today.

Labor Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin indorses the Cabinet resolve to stop pay increases. But Sir Walter Citrine, General Secretary of the T. U. C., told this week's conference that in no circumstances, and no matter from what source the proposal comes, would the trades union movement accept wage stabilization.

To justify this stand Sir Walter stated that wages since the war had only increased 20 per cent compared with a 30 per cent rise in living costs.

Against this claim it can be argued that Sir Walter cited wages, not earnings. The latter are considerably higher in many cases by reason of overtime.

Despite the fact that it can be pointed out that the cost of living has actually fallen a point in the past three months, the Government and the T. U. C. would seem to be immovably opposed on the wage question.

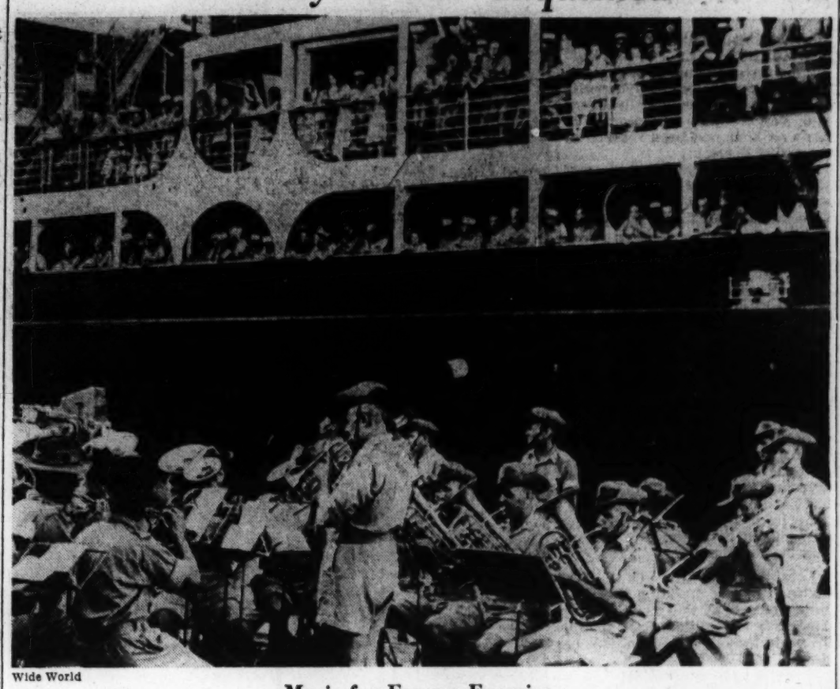
Danger of Inflation Seen

The Government might accede to Labor's demand for extension of the present system of price control and state subsidies to keep down the price of essential commodities. And on the other side organized labor has by no means closed its eyes to the dangers of inflation.

Sir Walter made a practical proposal that excessive overtime be reduced. By this production would not fall, he claimed, but overtime payments would be reduced. Sir Walter also warned workers that if voluntary saving proved inadequate more stringent methods would have to be adopted.

Unquestionably a battle over wages is ahead, but it can be confidently predicted that Labor does not intend it should impede the war effort.

Courtesy to the Vanquished



Wide World

Music for Former Enemies

An Australian band shown playing on the dock at Beirut, Syria, recently when Vichy French forces, which had surrendered to the British, were permitted to return to France aboard transports. Photo passed by British censor.

'Democratic' Aristocracy Studied for New France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain has received proposals outlining the fundamentals of a new constitution for France providing for a popular electorate at the bottom checked by an aristocracy at the top.

The system as submitted to the Chief of State by the National Council forms a combination of democratic and aristocratic rule, endeavoring to utilize best parts of each.

Besides one lower House of Parliament, it proposes two upper chambers.

The whole system is based on universal manhood suffrage in municipalities as the base of the pyramid of authority.

Voters would elect a Municipal Council to serve with a Mayor appointed by a Departmental Prefect who, in turn, would be appointed by the Central Government.

Council of Empire

Next in order would come General Councils in each Department, these elected by the Municipal Councils; then Provincial Councils in which half the membership would be named by Provincial Governors and the other half elected by members of the Veterans Legion, syndicalist corporations, representatives of the most numerous families and local dignitaries who would have an ex officio right to vote.

It would be these Provincial Councils which would compose lists of candidates for the National Council, or lowest House of Parliament. Actual election of the members would be by vote of municipal and General Councillors.

Half of the suggested High Council, or second Chamber of Parliament, would be named by the Chief of State, one fourth by ex officio dignitaries such as high Government functionaries and one fourth by vote of the National Council.

A Council of Empire, whose method of selection is not yet decided, would have advisory jurisdiction on all matters involving the Empire as a whole.

[In July Marshal Pétain converted France into a totalitarian state by promulgating three "constitutional Acts" which put an end to the Third Republic.

The acts set up Marshal Pétain as Chief of State with broad powers to elect and dismiss Cabinet ministers and exercise legislative power in the Cabinet. New assemblies were to be formed and the old Chamber of Deputies and Senate were shorn of their powers and later they were exiled from Vichy.

Until the new assemblies were formed and after that, during times which the Chief of State deemed extraordinary, the Acts empowered the Marshal to decree measures of budgetary and fiscal order, promulgate laws and assure their execution.]

Journalist Killed

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5 (AP) — Marcel Gitton, described here as a prominent Communist journalist who had renounced his party, was reported today to have been fatally wounded last night in German-occupied Paris by an unidentified assailant. His assailant was said to have escaped on a bicycle.

The assassination followed swiftly the attack yesterday on a German Army sergeant in Paris. German police still are seeking his assailant.

Paris police, meanwhile, arrested two men described as militant Communists and seized a large quantity of Communist literature in a raid in the Plaisance Quarter.

In the unoccupied zone military courts charged with the trial of Communists under a new law swung into action with a tribunal at Toulouse taking over 24 cases from an appellate court.

Pierre Pucheu, Minister of Interior in the Vichy Government, denounced terrorist warfare between right and left wing extremists and pledged himself to an all-out fight against Communism.

In an interview granted a Paris weekly paper, M. Pucheu outlined a three-plank Government program for a single party arrayed against the old regime and what he called Communistic elements.

"We must blow up the crust of the old regime which is choking and blocking the national revolution," he declared. "I want to finish with Masonry, Jewish influences and terrorism of the extreme right and left.

"My struggle against Communism will be implacable."

He also asserted that "as soon as possible we must reconstitute the sentimental tie between Marshal Pétain and the people, without which no lasting labor is posible."

"A valid single party drawing its strength from small classes of the Nation will be necessary to build the future," he added.

Food Shrinkage

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5 (AP)—How German-occupied Paris is being depleted of food was told today in the August statistics on livestock which showed that arrivals fell to about half of July receipts and one-third of pre-war figures in the city's principal cattle markets.

Here are the figures:

Heads of	Aug., 1941	July, 1941
Adult cattle	10,347	17,623
Calves	11,396	25,421
Sheep	20,743	34,001
Pigs	46,221	80,046

The cattle came mainly from around Normandy, in occupied France, the pigs from the unoccupied zone and the belt running north of the demarcation line.

Single Head for Armed Forces Australia Plan to Push War

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 5 (AAP)—Proposals for the co-ordination of the three arms of the Australian home defense forces under a single command to ensure expeditious application of national strategy, were delivered to the War Advisory Council by members of the Labor Party today, following a long, secret session of the Council, attended by the Commander-in-Chief of the home defense forces, Maj. Gen. Sir Iven Mackay.

The Minister for the Navy, William Morris Hughes, said the production of naval armament and supplies in Australia had more than doubled in the last year. In addition to producing armaments for her own ships, Mr. Hughes said Australia was at present filling large orders for the British, New Zealand, and Indian navies, including mines, depth charges, guns, and ammunition. Since the outbreak of the war, Australia has armed nearly 300 ships.

John McEwen, Minister for Air said Australia entered the third year of the war with an air force 18 times stronger than at the outbreak. The total personnel of the air force is equal to four Army divisions.

Australia has built her own radio location system, is manufacturing powerful service aircraft, including Beaufort torpedo bombers, and is producing all munitions required by the R. A. A. F.

Nazis Seen Seeking To Finish Soviet Warship in Bulgaria

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—A DNB dispatch from Sofia last night said King Boris of Bulgaria received Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Germany's naval commander, while the press and newsreels here gave prominence to Germany's seizure of an uncompleted 35,000-ton Soviet battleship recently at Nikolaev.

These simultaneous developments caused speculation among observers that Admiral Raeder may be consulting Bulgarian leaders about the possibility of removing the battleship to Varna, a Bulgarian port south of the Danube's mouth where it could be completed by German workmen without being endangered by Red airmen.

Such a procedure, it was noted, also would enable the Germans to ship heavy construction materials for the vessel down the Danube.

King Boris entertained the Admiral at a dinner attended by Premier Bogdan Philoff and Gen. Theodossy Daskaloff, Minister of War, the German news agency said.

Nazis Claim Encirclement Of Leningrad Is Complete

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 5

The battle for Leningrad has reached a new pitch of intensity according to Soviet and German reports and for the moment at least eclipses all other sectors of the Eastern Front.

A war bulletin issued from Hitler's headquarters stated "the encirclement of Leningrad is progressing. The city itself is already under fire of heavy German artillery."

Previously, unofficial German sources had already declared the encirclement of the city had been completed.

This claim was contested by the official Soviet spokesman, S. A. Lozovsky, who said the German offensive was foundering before Leningrad.

"Not only are they stranded in one place and cannot move forward, but they also are forced to throw in new forces to remain at the points they have reached," Mr. Lozovsky said.

He said Axis reports that Leningrad was encircled and on the verge of falling were "propaganda which belongs in the realm of fantasy."

Leningrad has maintained regular communications with other parts of the Soviet Union on several railways, he added.

Soviet Gives Out Little

The Soviet Command itself continued its policy of reticence, reporting in its mid-day communiqué only that there was stubborn fighting everywhere.

Red aerial action was again reported heavy in every theater, particularly in the Black Sea areas where efforts were being made to relieve the Soviet southern armies.

In two days of attack in that sector, the Soviet communiqué said, Red bombers of the Black Sea Fleet destroyed more than 50 German tanks and trucks, four German planes "and large numbers of Nazi infantry, cavalry, and artillery."

But later Soviet dispatches declared that heavy artillery was being used by both sides on the approaches to Leningrad. The Russians said their artillery had blasted the Germans in several villages near the city and that four villages were retaken by Russian counter-attacks. It was also stated that German boats had been sunk while trying to force a river.

Tallinn Troops in Leningrad

The defenses of Leningrad were said to have been bolstered by the arrival of troops from Tallinn, evacuated successfully before the Germans took the Estonian capital.

In the struggle about Kiev on the upper Ukraine the Russians claimed to be breaking what was begun as a major Nazi offensive. They announced the recapture of several Soviet villages.

Advices from the front said this success was accompanied by a continued advance for Red counter-offensives in the center. Soviet informants asserted that the Germans were giving up point after point to the Red wave rolling irresistibly through heavy and concentrated fire from Nazi artillery and mortars and over fields sown with mines.

An Izvestia account of fighting on the River "D" (Dnieper) said a battle was still under way for an island which the Germans had occupied as a springboard for an assault on the Russians on the east side.

Only the briefest reports came from German quarters to elaborate Hitler's war bulletin.

Germans Claim Successes

Somewhere on the Leningrad front, possibly in the mopup of Estonia, the German News Agency said German forces "destructively defeated" Soviet reinforcements yesterday and then took a tenaciously defended Russian position protected by tanks and heavy artillery.

Authorized quarters said German tank units made successful attacks on Russian positions in that sector yesterday, capturing 12 cannon and a quantity of other weapons.

A Berlin communique said: "A few Soviet bombers attempted to approach the Reich's capital last night. Of two attackers, one was downed by anti-aircraft fire. No bombings were reported."

The Moscow City Soviet announced plans for winter airraid shelters in subway stations, basements and buildings. Food reserves including 400,000 tons of potatoes and 214,000 tons of other vegetables were being brought into the capital and 3,200 houses were ordered repaired for winter shelters.

Russians exhibited captured German documents to show that the Germans also were preparing winter campaign. One was a purported secret order of the command of the German 16th Army for soldiers to "use any means of getting fur clothes of every kind."

Japanese Report Afghanistan Sought

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—The Tokyo radio quoted the newspaper Hochi as saying editorially that Britain has turned her attention to Afghanistan after taking Iran in co-operation with Russia, and "has already started political operations there on the pretext that the German residents in that country are threatening the Afghan people."

The newspaper was quoted as saying further that there can be no doubt that the British "in their intrigue to get Afghanistan . . . are in a secret understanding with the United States."

The broadcast was heard by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Italians Report British Bombed

ROME, Sept. 5 (AP) — Italian troops, backed by tanks and artillery, stemmed a British attack toward their positions about Tobruk while combined Axis air forces bombed British fortifications at Matruh and a motorized column near the Giarabub oasis, the Italian High Command reported today.

(Dust storms were reported by the British Middle East General Headquarters to have restricted patrol activities in the Tobruk area.)

Brazil and U. S. Share Defense Of Atlantic Portuguese Isles?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Will Brazil and the United States share in defense of the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic?

The answer may be connected with the recent visit to Brazil of a Portuguese special mission. Its announced purpose was to thank Brazil for participation in Portugal's Centennial Exposition in 1940. Some observers are of the opinion that the real purpose was not mere courtesy, but concerned Portugal's island possessions in the Atlantic—the Azores, Cape Verdes, and Madeiras.

Several factors tend to support this inference.

First, the mission was made up of a more competent group of men than would have been required for a routine courtesy call.

Second, it left Portugal just when Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish dictator, was talking very big, and when Hitler was said to be massing troops along the Spanish frontier. This was plainly a threat to Portugal, since Spain already had declared itself in accord with Nazi aims.

Third, had the purpose of the mission been one of protocol, as announced, it probably would have been timel to arrive in Brazil on a national holiday.

Finally, when the mission was leaving Brazil, João do Amaral, a member, stated that the United States, Brazil, and Portugal were the three Atlantic States that must insure the security of the islands. Should continental Portugal fall, he hinted it would be up to Brazil to carry on.

Portugal, with its 35,000 square miles and its 7,000,000 inhabitants and with an empire scattered through Africa, Asia, and almost to Australia, is nevertheless a poor country. It would be able to put up little defense against the German military machine. The islands under these conditions might fall an easy prey, thus giving the aggressors a jumping-off place for South and Central America.

It might be supposed that the islands could be turned over to the United States, but one recalls that when such an idea was broached recently it took a formal statement by the United States Department of State to appease the Portuguese.

The solution seen here is to entrust the islands to the care of Brazil. As an American nation, Brazil, if attacked, could count on support by the other republics of the Western Hemisphere, including the United States.

With the Portuguese Islands in the hands of this neutral power, the belligerents could not make use of them without incurring the risk of combined action from the other nations of the New World.

Vichy Sends Protest to U. S.; Alleges Press Stab at Envoy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5 (AP)—The French announced today an official protest to Washington against what was described as a "lying campaign" in the United States press against Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy's Ambassador to Washington, and members of his embassy. The official announcement cited the New York Herald Tribune particularly.

The text of the announcement:

"For several days certain American newspapers have been carrying out violent attacks against our embassy at Washington.

"The New York Herald Tribune has been particularly prominent in this campaign directed against even M. Henry-Haye and certain numbers of his colleagues, accusing these latter of activity directed against the interests of the United States.

"Coming after the appeal recently addressed by Marshal Pétain to the American press asking them to show more understanding to France, these attacks have been felt with particular sadness in France.

"The French Government has protested to the American Government against this lying campaign against the French Embassy at Washington."

[The New York Herald Tribune, in an article Aug. 31, presented evidence which it claimed constituted an exposé of the operations of a clique of Vichy agents working under the direct control of French Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye in the United States. The Tribune writer charged that the clique was attempting to create sentiment for the Nazi "new order" in Europe.

The Herald Tribune went further to charge that the Vichy group in the United States had thwarted actual military moves of Great Britain and her Allies, as, for instance, when advance plans of Free French Gen. Charles de Gaulle for his ill-fated attack on the French West African port of Dakar were smuggled into the United States for transmission to Vichy.

In a subsequent article the Herald Tribune charged that the Vichy group had sought to gain possession of the blueprints of the improved Bren gun, mainstay of British invasion defenses. The Herald Tribune said the Vichy group were in direct contact with Axis agents in the United States.]

Judge Ousted

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 5 (AP)—Judge Paul Didier, veteran Paris magistrate who refused Wednesday to swear allegiance to Marshal Pétain under a new constitutional act of the Vichy Government, was removed from the bench today.

The new act requires all magistrates to take an oath of personal fealty to Marshal Pétain.

Not Received

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—State Department officials said today that no protest had yet been received from the Vichy Government against the publication in American newspapers of stories to which vigorous objection has been made by Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador.

The Ambassador, it was added, had no appointment scheduled with Secretary of State Cordell Hull today.

Press dispatches from Vichy said that the Government announced an official protest to the United States against what it termed press attacks on M. Henry-Haye and members of the embassy staff.

Argentina Feels Nazi Grip

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (AP)—Through military conquests in Europe Germany has gained control of approximately $455,000,000 worth of business and industry in Argentina, a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities said today in a report for the House of Deputies.

Germany gained this economic power through seizure in occupied territories of firms having branches in the country, the report said.

According to an official summary, the Committee charged that the German Chamber of Commerce and like German business groups in Argentina were in reality "one more tool in the Nazi political organization."

It asserted these organizations collected money in the German colonies here and distributed it for Nazi purposes through the German Embassy, which so far this year has raised its normal expeditures by six times.

The cost of operating the German Embassy is 10 times more than the United States spent in the same period to maintain its embassy, informed sources said.

The investigating committee reported that at some later date it would ask the House to halt the German Embassy's alleged "political activities."

Argentines Held?

BERLIN, Sept. 5 (AP)—Argentine circles said today that nine Argentine citizens had been taken into custody in Paris on suspicion of activity against the interests of the State. Two were said to have been released after questioning. There were no reports on the incident from German authorities.

Guatemala Leaving

GUATEMALA, Guatemala, Sept. 5 (AP)—President Jorge Ubico has agreed to a German demand that Guatemala withdraw its consuls from Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfort, Königsberg, Leipzig, Munich, and Stuttgart in Germany.

Previously Guatemala had ordered all German Consuls in this country to leave.

[Authoritative quarters in Berlin today said only that "there are reasons" for the ordering of Guatemala consuls to leave. "It's natural when a country disrespects German interests that we begin to watch the representatives of such country," said a Berlin spokesman.]

Pro-Nazis Raided

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 5 (AP)—Under orders of a Federal Judge, police today raided the offices of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero seeking the original copy of an article upon which is based prosecution of the paper for contempt of court.

Mountain Tunnel Aids Cheese Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALHALLA, S. C.—Success has marked the efforts of Clemson College extension service to produce blue-vein cheese. Experiments were begun in January in an abandoned railway tunnel that extends a mile and a half into Stump House Mountain, four miles above here. About 40 cakes of Roquefort cheese were placed in the tunnel to begin curing. Recently the first cakes were selected and found to be at least equal to imported blends cut off by the war.

Stump House Mountain has been found to possess conditions similar to the cheese caves of France. The damp tunnel was once the dream of engineers planning a railroad from Anderson to Knoxville, Tenn. The mountain is a spur of the Blue Ridge. When the Civil War broke out work on the line was abandoned and efforts to resume it thereafter proved too costly. So this half-finished railway tunnel, which never saw a train, has demonstrated its worth after lying forgotten for 70 years, as a curing plant for one of the rarest and most popular types of cheese—Roquefort, which originally was available only from France.

Florida's Farm Teachers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Electrical, mechanical, carpenter and other equipment was installed at Volusia County Vocational School Building (former night club Chateau Lido) for instruction of 84 agricultural teachers from 52 Florida counties, who registered for the three-week session of the Florida agricultural teaching school.

Since 1931 a one-week school for agricultural teachers has been conducted in Daytona Beach. The enrollment this year for the increased length of time was because of national defense additions to the program.

Teachers attending the school learn how to train farm youths in other than farm work, stressing the electrical, and mechanical engineering trades. Those attending the school bring their wives and children along to enjoy the attractions of Daytona Beach's summer beach activity.

Florida Distributes Story of Seminoles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Tourists and residents are welcome to a free copy of a new 103-page illustrated booklet just off the press about "The Seminole Indians in Florida."

Distributed by the State Department of Agriculture at Tallahassee, this book has recorded an encyclopedic account of the little-known Florida Everglades dwellers. Written by the WPA Writers' Project of Florida, the volume has an introduction by Ethel Cutler Freeman, of the American Museum of Naturalr History.

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Rail Unions Approve Strike of 1,250,000

By the Associated Press

Nineteen railroad unions, their leaders announced today, have authorized a Nationwide strike, involving 1,250,000 workers, in an effort to enforce wage demands.

Heads of 14 non-operating unions, with a membership of approximately 900,000, set Sept. 11 as the date for a strike. At the same time, officials of five operating groups said that 98.7 per cent of their 350,000 members had voted in favor of a walkout.

The Nation's Class One railroads declared in August that the wage demand aggregated $900,000,000 a year and could not be granted.

Despite the setting of next Thursday as the date for the strike by non-operating groups, an actual walkout is far in the offing.

Under the Railway Labor Act, no strike may be put into effect until at least 30 days after the final remedy of the Act has been exhausted.

The Act provides for negotiation and then for mediation. In this case, negotiations have broken down and the National Railway Mediation Board now is holding hearings, with no official hint of the progress being made.

If the Board cannot cannot bring the parties together, it is its duty to try to get the parties to agree to arbitration. If arbitration is rejected, as it legally may be, then President Roosevelt may appoint an emergency board to investigate and report the facts.

This board would be given 30 days for its investigation and report and there could be no legal strike for 30 days after the report was made.

Great Majority for Strike

Leaders of the operating unions reported that a preliminary count on a mail strike authorization voted showed that out of 287,000 votes cast, 283,429 were for a strike and 3,571 against.

On behalf of the non-operating groups, Bert M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, and George M. Harrison, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, issued a statement saying that the strike majorities in their unions were from 95 to 100 per cent of the membership.

"This action was taken," their statement added, "in order to bring into play the last remaining machinery of the Railway Labor Act for adjustment of railway labor disputes."

The five big operating unions have demanded a 30 per cent boost in basic rates of pay for their members, of which the lowest paid, switch tenders, now receive $5.06 a day.

Increases ranging from 30 to 24 cents an hour have been demanded by the 14 non-operating unions. Present minimums in this group are 35 cents an hour for semi-skilled work and 85 cents for highly-skilled.

Harrison, N. J.—The Crucible Steel company closed down its entire Atha Works here today as a result of a strike of several hundred maintenance men and thus halted work by 3,000 men on millions of dollars in Army and Navy contracts.

A company spokesman said the maintenance men were vital to operation of the plant and "the company was therefore forced to discontinue operations."

The shutdown came as federal, union and company officials conferred without success in an attempt to settle the dispute.

Burbank, Calif.—Production employees of Lockheed and Vega Aircraft Factories rejected a wage contract which the companies heralded as a step toward stabilization of pay scales in the Southern California airplane industry.

The A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists' Local Union rejected the offer at a mass meeting last night. The contract provided for new rates of pay scaling from 60 cents an hour for unskilled beginners, with a five-cents-an-hour raise automatically every four weeks until a minimum of 75 cents an hour had been reached at the end of 12 weeks.

This compared with a former starting rate of 51 cents an hour with periodic automatic raises to 63 cents an hour at the end of six months.

Birmingham, Ala.—The District Scale Committee of the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) has arranged to consider a National Mediation Board request that production in Alabama's coal mines be resumed pending a hearing by the Board on Sept. 10.

William Mitch, U. M. W. District President, said "every mine of any size in the State" was closed today, and estimated more than 20,000 men were idle after the U. M. W. yesterday canceled a temporary agreement under which the mines had been operating since May 8. A majority of the shafts already had been closed by a series of strikes that began Tuesday.

Lorain, Ohio—The C. I. O. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers Union struck at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company, in protest against recognition of the A. F. of L. as bargaining agency for the firm's seven Great Lakes yards.

William McPhillips, C. I. O. representative, said 900 of the yard's 1,100 workers were out, crippling production on Navy contracts. Employer-employee conferences have started.

Detroit—Officials of the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) announced the beginning of a nation-wide organizing drive on truck and auto drivers, declaring war on the A. F. of L. Teamsters' Union.

Russell Turner, assistant to D. E. Lewis, Chairman of the U. C. W. O. C., and brother of John L. Lewis, said the campaign would begin in Michigan. He said his organization had presented formal demands for bargaining rights to all Michigan operators of auto haul-away trucks and to the National Association of Motor Haulers. He said some of these companies are under A. F. of L. contract. The drive was authorized two months ago by the C. I. O.

Riots in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 5 (AP)—Federal troops, police and firemen, using tear gas, guns and rifle butts, broke up a demonstration of 3,000 railroad strikers in front of the downtown offices of the National Railways Building.

An attempt to march on the National Palace was blocked.

Railway workers in the Federal District and adjoining territory ceased work on the grounds that the National Railways was not complying with the terms of their contract. Office workers as well and shop men and train crews are participating. The railway management promised a statement later.

Axis Propaganda Nipped By Havana Police Chief

HAVANA (Special News Service—Col. Manuel Benitez, youthful Havana police chief, says he has curbed espionage and propaganda activity of the Nazi-Fascist Axis in Cuba before it had a chance to get a real foothold.

A counter-espionage bureau established by Colonel Benitez has reported the arrest of dozens of persons on charges of espionage, and the seizure of many bales of pro-Axis propaganda.

The bureau recently took 150,000 bronze and silver medals addressed to the Spanish Consulate here. Genaro Riestra, a Spanish Consul and leader of the Spanish Falange, Fascist Party, left Cuba after he had come under fire in Congress.

"We keep close tab on Nazi-Fascist activities," said Colonel Benitez. "How well the job is done is demonstrated by the lack of active propaganda now. But the Germans and Italians are not our chief problem—it is the Spanish Falange! (Cuba has a large Spanish colony.) But we watch the Falange closely."

Subversive activities, he said, are "under absolute control in Cuba."

In the counter-espionage bureau, he said, "there are 75 men, specialists in languages and in technical subjects. Some are known publicly. We call them the shock troops. They direct the bureau, make arrests, question suspects and appear in court. But most of the 75 are secret agents, drawn from the Navy, Army and police.

"We know who are the people who think contrary to our democratic ideals. We know what they do from day to day.

"When the bureau was set up, we prepared to combat large-scale espionage activity. But it turned out to be on a smaller scal than we anticipated, and we have been that much better equipped to keep things under a constant watch."

Cases are brought before a special court from which there is no appeal.

Colonel Benitez is getting considerable support in Congress, where bills have been drawn by various parties to put more teeth in anti-espionage legislation.

The bureau struck vigorously at the Cuba organization of the German American Bund and detained eight members.

Kurt Hoffman, official of a German steamship line and attaché of the German Legation, was ordered out of the country by the Cuban Government, and escorted by Cuban police to Miami, whence he was taken to New York to leave with other Axis representatives on the transport West Point.

An Italian Consul General whose name appeared on the United States' blacklist lost his diplomatic privileges in Cuba, and the Consulate was closed.

All this means, says Colonel Benitez, that Cuba is playing ball with the United States.

"Cuba," he says, "is democratic. It is one of the firmest friends the United States has. Where the United States goes, there goes Cuba also. That is how we feel about things."

Rogers Peet

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Every wife knows the appeal to the Family Budget of our big Clean-up of men's Suits, Fall Topcoats and Winter Overcoats.

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329 were $65 | 317 were $85
914 were $55 | 223 were $75
167 were $50 | 869 were $65
723 were $45 | 718 were $55

$35 now. | $45 now.

SUITS (Year 'round weights) (Some Tropicals)

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1176 were $55 | 116 were $70
312 were $50 | 1040 were $65
842 were $45 | 932 were $55

$35 now. | $45 now.

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Legion Takes Step to Cut Hours Devoted to Convention Hilarity

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 5 (AP)—The popular belief that fun was the main order of the day at National American Legion Conventions was dispelled today by Frank E. Samuel, of Indianapolis, National Adjutant.

Mr. Samuel declared that business sessions of the convention here Sept. 14-18 would be conducted daily from 9 a. m. until the agenda for each day had been completed—and there would be no time out, even for lunch.

"The Legion has found that it accomplishes more and does it more smoothly by working through the noon hour than by taking time out to eat," Mr. Samuel explained.

"If we recess for lunch, many delegates get stalled on the way back, meeting old buddies."

The convention will open officially Sept. 15, but numerous committee meetings are scheduled for preceding days.

Most important of the pre-convention parleys will be the session of the National Executive Committee, scheduled for Sept. 14. The group, to a degree, constitutes the Convention Steering Committee. The National Defense Committee will meet the same day.

National Commander Milo J. Warner will call the convention to order at 9 a. m., Sept. 15. Speakers on the opening program include Secretary of Navy Knox, Mayor La Guardia, of New York, Chairman of the Civilian Defense Committee; Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and Senator Harold H. Burton, of Ohio.

The parade, Sept. 16, will occupy attention of all delegates and no business sessions will be held.

Wednesday's meeting will hear William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Gen. Frank T. Hines, Federal Administrator of Veteran Affairs; Mrs. Myrtle Dahl, President of the National Education Association, and L. J. Taber, President of the National Grange.

The final business session, climaxed by the election of new officers, will be held Sept. 18, concluding day of the convention.

Veteran Leader of Regular Army Has Highest Praise for Draftees

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH ARKANSAS, Sept. 5 (AP)—The performance of the American Selective Service army in the field brought top praise today from a veteran of the regulars, Maj.-Gen. Clarence S. Ridley.

In the current Kotmk-Almat "war" that provides a scenario for the Second Army's maneuvers in South Arkansas and North Louisiana, General Ridley commands the Red Kotmk forces. His army of about 50,000 has as its nucleus the Fifth Division of Fort Custer, Mich., and the Sixth (his regular command) of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Nearly 75 per cent selectee in personnel, with many enlisted men who have been in uniform less than three months, these divisions are regarded as a cross section of the new civilian army. The Fifth includes selectees from Michigan, Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Indiana. The Sixth is known as "the boiling pot" of the western Mississippi Valley, including soldiers from every State from the Dakotas to Louisiana.

Reviewing 24 hours of action that saw his soldiers capture and cross the strategic Ouachita River in South Arkansas, routing Blue "National Guard" outfits from New York, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, General Ridley smiled.

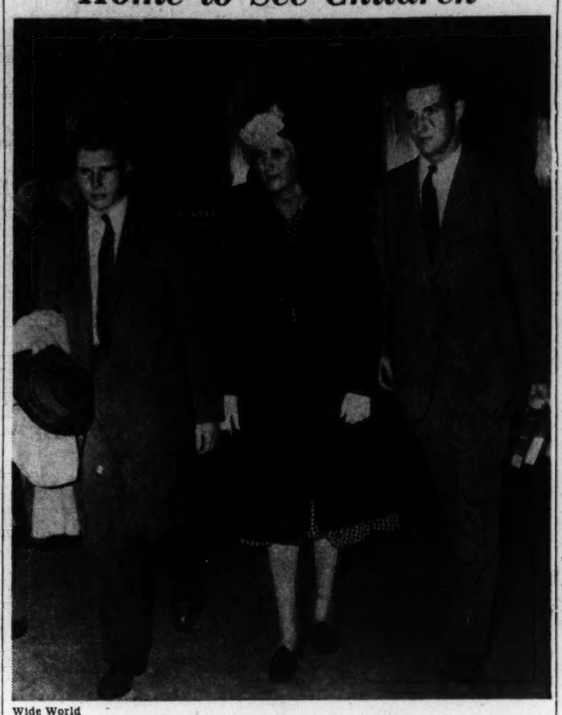
"They are a fine type of men, these men of the Fifth and Sixth," he said. "Like all selectees, they are learning fast. They are intensely interested. Above all, they have high spirit.

"They were anxious to cross that river and start chasing the Blues. They wanted to get started before we were ready for the crossing to be made, and that in spite of the drenching rain that mired the swamp roads along the river banks, setting up the most trying field conditions. But when the test came, there was no confusion.

"They made that river crossing, stealthily, at night, with a smoothness that indicates the spirit of both divisions.

"These men have been through a hard test in these maneuvers. They traversed hundreds of miles to reach the area. They have experienced night marches, loss of sleep, downpours of rain, and the necessity for fast and efficient movement over a difficult terrain. I am thoroughly pleased with them."

Home to See Children



Wide World

Mrs. John G. Winant and Sons

The wife of the American Ambassador to Great Britain with her sons, Rivington Russell (left) and John G., Jr., leaving La Guardia Airport in New York following her arrival from Europe aboard the Dixie Clipper. The two youths were at the flying field to meet their mother. John Winant will enter Princeton this fall while Rivington will go to St. Albans School in Washington. The Winant home is in Concord, N. H.

As a Whole, U. S. Army Rookie Fares Fairly Well Financially

WASHINGTON (AP)—Concerning the wages of the one-out of every 100 Americans who is in the Army now—

He gets little pay, is relieved of most of it right in the paymaster's office, and still fares about as well financially as fighting men anywhere.

The $21 a month drawn by Private Doe, U. S. A., looks small compared with the $1.30 a day paid his Canadian counterpart.

But the Dominion fighter's pay is cut in half when he's on duty outside Canada, so as not to top the English Tommy's 65 cents a day. The rest is held for him, available for emergency use.

And unless Private Doe is a ragular inmate of the guardhouse or backward about the manual of arms, he'll be raised automatically after four months' service to $30. That is close to top scale for the military profession anywhere, and enough to make an audible jingle as the soldier jogs from paymaster's desk to post exchange.

Although Uncle Sam provides shelter, food, and clothing, a recruit's first four months are almost strictly non-profit. War Department sources estimate that by the time a selectee's laundry bill, insurance (if any), contribution to the soldiers' home, and chits at the post exchange are added up, he'll owe the Army $14 or $15 of his $21. The debt is collected immediately, before he gets a chance to spend it.

"Hard Times" Pass

This poverty passes. Apt soldiers move up the ranks to first class privates, non-commissioned officers and specialists, and the pay scales up to $126 a month for a master sergeant. It is judged that about two thirds of the army of 1,400,000 men by midsummer will be getting $36 as first class privates or still better salaries for higher ranks.

Many soldiers even save money. They are encouraged by the company commander to turn over to him a bit of the monthly stipend to be put away at 2 per cent interest.

Until lately each soldier got a clothing allowance. By using his sewing kit he could save on the apparel allowance. The allowance has been eliminated, and the sewing kits are no longer issued. All needs, including repairs, are handled by the Army.

The company commander is sometimes a stern parent in financial matters. He tries to prevent a soldier from obligating more than two thirds of his pay, because the spare dollars come in handy for train fares on leave and other items.

In general, a soldier can figure on running up a $10 bill at the post exchange, where he gets shaving cream, razor blades, tooth paste, and candy at wholesale, plus a small percentage for overhead.

How the Money Goes

Laundry runs about $2.50 a month. Twenty-five cents goes to the soldiers' home fund. Camp movie admissions are sold in blocks of ten at $1.40, and commanders try to limit low-ranking soldiers to two blocks a month—a seemingly ample cinema ration of two nights out of every three.

Life insurance costs 65 cents a month for each $1,000 up to a maximum of $10,000. The Army makes no provision for dependents. A selectee is not supposed to have any, and the regulars are volunteers who presumably did not plan to feed dependents on a recruit's wage.

So if Rookie Doe has a normal sweet tooth, goes to 10 movies a month, has $2,000 of insurance, and doesn't let his laundry bills soar, he'll have $5.55 a month to spend recklessly. That fourth-month pay raise will come in mighty handy.

The landlord never comes around, and there is no concern about grocery, fuel, light or clothing bills. All in all, Army officials say, the recompense for service in the United States forces not only measures up to that of other countries, but in net income compares not too badly with scales in private American industry.

Army Fruit Order For San Jose Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Canning plants in San Jose and vicinity have been awarded more than a million dollars worth of contracts to supply canned foods for the United States Army, it has been disclosed by quartermaster supply officials at Fort Mason, San Francisco.

The awards are a part of the subsistence supplies purchased under the bidding system now being used for obtaining certain non-perishable items for the Army, and include canned peaches, pears and apricots.

The huge Army fruit contract brings long-awaited prosperity to both the fruit and canning industries in the Santa Clara Valley, and will greatly increase the demand for orchard and cannery workers, it was pointed out.

Righteous Force Prelude To Better World—Mrs. R.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an audience in Syria Mosque last night that before the Nation's youth can "organize the type of world in which their ideals may be carried out" they may first have to "meet force with force."

"They must realize they live in a world under the very great impetus of force, represented by military power," she said.

Studebaker Expects Gain To Continue

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—There's at least one independent automobile maker that doesn't expect to "go under" as the so-called smaller producers are traditionally expected to, in the deflationary period that's supposed to follow a boom such as we're experiencing now. In fact Studebaker expects to go through this period, and come out in a stronger-than-ever position.

Paul Hoffman, Studebaker President, in making a statement to this effect at a press preview of their new cars here the other day, wasn't talking as an optimist, he made it plain, but as an economist—and also as a student of history. For history has shown, he pointed out, that Studebaker always emerges from trying times in an improved condition.

Mr. Hoffman, with other Studebaker officials and executives, put himself at the mercy of querulous newspaper writers at the preview.

Defense production? Studebaker is preparing to make airplanes. The writers, in fact, got a glimpse of the huge black-out plant where production is soon to begin.

To Keep Organization Intact

The cut in passenger car production? It doesn't seem to make Studebaker concerned, although the slice will eat deeply into its schedule. Mr. Hoffman pointed out that it will do more than its share for national defense, gladly and efficiently, but that it is essentially automobile manufacturers, and expects to keep the organization functioning on that sort of foundation. The company will, these officials also hinted, make some very strenuous efforts to maintain its sales organization, which includes the independent dealers, even though it "hurts" a bit.

Will automobile production be stopped entirely during this emergency? Mr. Hoffman replied simply by recalling that during the World War the maximum cut was 66 per cent.

No one knows precisely what the coming months will bring, but no automobile manufacturer approached by this writer professed to believe that there ever would be a complete stoppage of passenger car production.

Substitutes? The new cars will be full of 'em. But—and this is important—the new cars will be better, of a higher quality, of greater efficiency, because of the substitutes. For substitutes come only from intense research. And intense research is bound to produce, not something just as good, but often something better.

The new cars? They're more attractive than ever, if that's possible. They're strong-looking without being massive. They're graceful without exuding novelty. Actually there isn't very much change from last year's basic design. The changes are mostly refinements. The cars are probably a little heavier, more powerful—and probably a little higher priced, though that hasn't been announced.

Like others already introduced, they are covered with shiny metal, chromium and stainless steel, known in the industry as "bright work." Why is this, when we thought there was a shortage of these metals, and expected new cars to have less, not more, bright work? Because these cars were designed 18 months or so ago, and because the manufacturer had enough of the metal on hand, made to his specifications, to put on at least the first few of these cars which serve as models in this 1942 debut. This bright work won't be there in six months, perhaps less, they say.

The new cars were brought into the Studebaker preview party almost as an afterthought. This concern, like the other car makers, knows that it won't have so much trouble selling about all the cars it can make. But it knows, too, that it must continue to build good will, continue to keep its name before the public. So Studebaker advertises. It keeps its contacts with its newspaper friends. A glimpse of the '42 models is part of the effort, but the main thing is just to retain this contact, and the market. Hence a "preview" in which the "view" is incidental.

A feature of the program, for instance, was an interesting demonstration of the way one should drive a car so as to conserve gas. For one thing it was shown by the use of long tubes of gasoline protruding from the window of a demonstrator, that impatience while waiting for the light to change, with one's foot constantly working up and down on the accelerator, uses a lot more fuel. Also there's a difference when the tires are poorly inflated. Then, too, the Studebaker over-drive arrangement, for use in "cruising," saves gas.

Meanwhile you can be sure that Studebaker, like other automobile makers, is not overlooking the opportunity to profit technically from the war production program, to pick up ideas and improve the products which they will some day be turning out again in normal fashion for everyday use.

Phones From Ohio; Gets California Job

SAN JOSE, Calif., Sept. 5 (AP)—The Janitor at the State Employment Office received a telephone call last Friday night from Harvey Elliott, who asked if there were any prune picking jobs in Santa Clara County.

He told Mr. Elliott to report for work immediately.

Mr. Elliott, his wife and four children appeared yesterday and demanded the job.

Floyd Byrnes, office manager, learned that Mr. Elliott had telephoned from Porthsmouth, Ohio, and had traveled 2,300 miles to pick prunes.

"My baker business was getting me down and I thought I'd like a change from pies to prunes," Mr. Elliott explained.

Mr. Byrnes found the Elliott family a prune picking job.

Motorization Overtakes More Calvary Regiments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Motorization nudged the horse another step further out of the military picture yesterday.

The 12 horse cavalry regiments, it was announced, are undergoing reorganization to provide them with anti-tank weapons on motorized carriers. Thirty-seven millimeter anti-tank guns will replace the present .50 caliber anti-tank machine guns and motorized weapon carriers will replace the pack animals.

Army Air Freight Arm Performs Wide Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Back in 1922, the United States Air Corps, Material Division, at Wright Field here, started an air "shuttle" service between the field and Washington, D. C.

That may be looked upon as Uncle Sam's start in hauling freight through the air, because, the following year, Fairfield Air Depot, a few miles from Wrigley Field and where all supplies for Army airplanes are maintained, saw the possibilities of a scheduled system for the movement of supplies among the air bases and posts. Since then, Fairfield Air Depot has become known as Patterson Field.

In that earlier time, there being no transports of any consequence, a bombardment type plane was used by building a special freight rack into the bomb bay. Within two years, the present air transport system became a reality and freight was moving via air.

Figures on Flights

Some figures compiled by Capt. L. L. Sailor, transport group operations officer, headquarters 10th Transport group at Patterson Field, give an idea of the giant strides made since then. Captain Sailor said one and one-half million pounds of freight were carried during the month of May, last, while transports, pilots and crews were covering about 600,000 miles in about 4,000 hours. There were nine missions a day completed.

Further, Captain Sailor's figures show that since those earlier days the Air Corps squadrons have flown freight over 40,000,000 miles, delivering 100,000,000 tons, and without a loss of freight or pilots.

The major object of the transports and the supply depot at Patterson Field is to keep Uncle Sam's Army planes serviced and ready for action. Too, there must be offices maintained and many other missions performed, so that the big planes carry not only giant motors, wings, bolts, propellors, gauges and hundreds of other parts but they transport pencils, record books, office furniture, ink and even personnel for the many field departments.

Separate Groups

The transport group became an integral, separate part in the Air Force in 1935 and since then has been receiving more and more attention. Transport groups are stationed at a number of points now, with indications of constant, further expansion.

There are over a dozen cargo planes in each transport squadron, with three squadrons in each group, and this means a large group of officers and several times their number in enlisted men to each squadron. Of the officers, half must be "first pilots"—pilots who have qualified in special training.

Not only must there be training for the men who fly the transports but those who load them go through a training period, too.

Freight is listed in three classes: regular, which may be moved at convenience; priority, which has been asked for, and extra priority, such as airplane parts supplied by the Government and which must be rushed to some aircraft factory to keep defense work on the move. The last class prevails far above others at present.

Then, there is the carrying of orders from official points to defense work plants and a daily mail between Patterson Field and Wrigley Field. Once each week, transports and crews go to Fort Benning, Ga., there to train with parachute troops.

Colorado Harvest Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The sign said the town's population was "7,800 friendly people"; and, when we reached the fair grounds, it seemed that they were all there, waiting for us.

We had chosen this place as representative of all Colorado towns. Through the long summer these people had brought to maturity the best fruit and grain crops the State had seen in more than a decade. Now they were come together to enjoy their harvest home, and to view the "fruits of their doings."

The people were interested in their big, well-conducted county fair; but there was in their manner that which suggested an old-fashioned "party," too. We followed laughing, chatting groups among varied exhibits, from dainty needlework to plump live stock, past jellies and jams, and row upon row of vegetables and plumed grains. We witnessed and shared happy friendliness; no one was a stranger.

At the end of the warm, sunny afternoon, supper was to be served, free to all, after which everybody was invited to the evening stock show.

Colorado folk are accustomed to having lots of company. But how would they serve supper to a crowd like this? I knocked at a door which looked as though things were happening beyond it. A smiling man, with a piece of pumpkin pie in his hand, accepted my murmured words of explanation with: "Brother, let me show you something! We do this every year!" He showed me:

1,700 large pumpkin pies, cut in quarters.
8,000 buns, sliced.
600 pounds wieners, steaming hot.
120 pounds potato chips.
1,600 quarts orange soda.

"This is all we've room for here," the man explained. "Plenty more ready and waiting, if it is needed." He proffered a piece of pie, to be eaten from the hand, schoolboy fashion.

The big doors opened with the hail of the cowboys' chuck wagon: "C-o-o-me and get it, or we'll throw it all aw-a-a-a-ay." And we, with thousands of others, came and got it.

No confusion, no delay. Handed huge paper plates, we thousands walked before a long counter. At the end, our plates were heaped high with food. We ate our supper under a maple tree and watched the sun sink behind Longs Peak. Then to the grandstand and the parade of farm animals.

Thus do Coloradoans celebrate their harvest home, the culmination of a successful year.

Bert Bemis

Fighters for Britain Reach N. Y.; Eager to Get Back Into Fray

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Men who know the war from fighting for Britain in the Balkans, on the African sands and with the fleet in the Mediterranean have arrived in New York. They said they had one thought, namely, back to the fray.

Some were bearded; some wore shorts. There were youths in their teens and early 20's, and men in their late 60's.

With still vivid memories of battles in Greece and Crete, ships sinking beneath them in the Mediterranean, the 397 men gave cheer after cheer and were all smiles as the gray-painted 16,909-ton Empress of Asia berthed at her pier in lower Manhattan yesterday.

Among them was a contingent of Norwegians en route to England by way of Sweden, Russia, Turkey, and Egypt, and some Free French.

All were more or less reticent about their experiences, and most asked that their identities be withheld. One bearded young sub lieutenant told of five Stukas which dive-bombed the 10,000-ton cruiser he was aboard near Malta.

Another newly promoted sub lieutenant told of being with a British flotilla which broke up a German invasion attempt of Crete with troop-loaded fishing craft.

Not so communicative were Brig. Gen. G. S. Brunskill, who was senior staff officer of the British forces in Greece and Crete, acting as Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Brig.-Gen. E. Miness, who served with the Royal Engineers in Ethiopia.

All the men were kept aboard the Empress of Asia for several hours until the State Department waived ordinary requirements for visitors' visas. They will remain here until they are transferred to other posts or sent to British colonial possessions to recuperate from the rigors of fighting.

Chicago Trade Seeks Specialists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If you know any executives and research men out of work these days, tell the Chicago Association of Commerce. It is out looking for them, trying to fill the shortage of industrial specialists, its members report.

It's not only tool and die makers, welders and the like who are scarce. Men with successful experience in manufacturing as managers, engineers, and research men are wanted. Persons with a knowledge of industrial processes and methods are in demand, particularly those who know about metals, furniture, floor coverings and petroleum are at a premium, says the Association. Wanted also are good cost accountants, and economists who plan and conduct business research.

So serious is the need for men of experience in these fields that the Association is sending out a recruiting officer to call on industiral and commercial associations, manufacturers, colleges and universities asking them if they know any names.

Salaries? From $2,600 to $5,600 a year, estimates the Association of Commerce. No written examination is required. Experience is the thing. Application blanks are available in Chicago at the United States Civil Service District Office, New Post Office.

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Among Quebec's Vacation Charms

James Sawders; Quebec Tourist Bureau; Canadian National Railways

A Welcome for the Late Holiday Seeker

Above: The highway which circles the Gaspe Peninsula near Petite-Riviere-aux-Renauds. The picture shows the little fishing village of the same name and the river with a covered bridge. Lower left: Montmorency Falls in Quebec plunges 274 feet over the brink of the Laurentian Plateau into the St. Lawrence River. Upper circle: Birds on Bonaventure Island on the Gaspe Peninsula. Lower circle: A glimpse of the public market in Lower Town, Quebec.

Quebec Vacationland Has Much to Offer

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indian summer and autumn lie ahead for the "after Labor Day" vacationist to Quebec. In fact, the next few weeks are considered by many to be the most ideal time to take a swing of this province, one of the most foreign in atmosphere in all of Canada.

A huge territory, larger than all the New England States, is open to the traveler in Quebec. One may wander deep into the Laurentians, land of lakes and quaint chalets, or one may follow the historic St. Lawrence towards the sea, stopping off at old, Norman-styled villages and sampling the characteristic foods of the French.

If the Northland beckons, that, too, may be visited by way of the mighty Saguenay. In fact, a road now follows the Saguenay all the way north to Lake St. Jean, in the very heart of the northern wilderness, home of the Indian. And if one wants a taste of seafood he can find it at any number of little seacoast villages that dot the highway along the tip of the Gaspé Peninsula.

Rainbow Bridge

Most scenic approach to the Province, largest in the Dominion, is across the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls, where the route follows the old King's Highway, one of the oldest roads in North America, to Montreal. For eastern travelers, the most direct route is up the Hudson River Valley and through the Lake Champlain section crossing into Canada at Rouses Point.

Montreal is the gateway to French Canada. This fine city, which crowns the natural island fortress of Mount Royal, is the second largest French-speaking city in the world. Excursions into its older sections reveal a thrilling and romantic past that continues to live. Its history is told in the Indian battle sites, the Place d'Arms, the Market of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, which dates back to 1657, and the fur traders market in old Chateau de Ramezay.

North of Montreal lies one of the finest motor-touring regions in the entire province. A network of excellent roads leads through the Laurentians, where the air is fragrant with pine, the nights cool, and the countryside a panorama of green forests, rushing streams, and clear lakes.

Picturesque Country

Always inviting to Americans is the 180-mile trip from Montreal to Quebec City. Here there is a choice of two excellent hard-paved roads, one skirting the north shore of the St. Lawrence and passing through villages 200 years old, the other following the river on the south shore. These highways both lead through the heart of French Canada—a valley where farms run down to the river in neatly tilled strips, where beautiful rugs and coverlets hang on the farmhouse line for passerby to admire and purchase, where the ox is still to be seen in the fields, and bread is baked in outdoor ovens.

Quebec City, situated high on a rock overlooking the river, is like no other city on the continent. A natural fortress like Gibraltar, it guards the St. Lawrence like a sentinel, the Norman towers of the Chateau Frontenac outlined against the sky. Stretched along the base of the rock are the narrow streets and gabled roofed houses of the old town where the French of Rabelais is still spoken. Here, too, are the habitant markets, piled high with fish and farm produce, reminiscent of the France that no longer exists.

There is much to see in Quebec City and usually the most satisfactory method of sightseeing is to hire one of the City's guides. The outstanding sights are the Plains of Abraham where the fate of Canada was decided in 1759, and this northern country passed from French to English hands; the old churches; and the stone walled citadel.

Isle of Orleans

The Isle of Orleans, just a few miles east of the city, is a gem-like strip in the St. Lawrence where little has changed in three centuries. It is connected with the mainland by a steel bridge, and a good road encircles the island passing through tiny towns, bright with flowers.

Following the St. Lawrence through Maria Chapdelaine's country the tourist reaches the Saguenay, more like Norwegian fiords than a river. Tadoussac, below the magnificent Capes Eternity and Trinity is the oldest white settlement in America. From here the ferry crosses the St. Lawrence to Riviere du Loup and the Perron Highway which circles the Gaspé, winding through pastoral valleys and barren rock coves to Perce Rock, one of the great natural wonders of America.

Monitor Traveltalks

Philippine Materials Under Study by U. S.

MANILA, Sept. 5 (AP)—Henry F. Grady of the United States Federal Loan Agency has completed an economic survey of the Philippines designed to increase the flow of essential defense raw materials from the islands to America.

He plans to fly Sept. 7 to the Netherlands Indies to continue his two-months survey of the movement of needed materials from southeastern Asia and near-by islands. Later he will visit British Malaya, Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Singapore and Hong Kong before flying back to the United States Oct. 24.

While here, Mr. Grady held daily conferences with businessmen interested in the production and shipment of Philippine raw materials essential to the defense program—particularly chrome, manganese ore and the better grades of hemp.

Fund Drive to Aid Americans in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

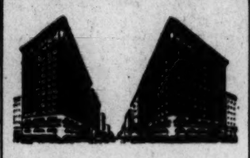
NEW YORK, Sept. 5—A city-wide sidewalk fund-raising campaign was begun on streets here today to raise money for the return of 39 United States citizens still imprisoned in Spain for support of the Spanish Republic during the civil war there.

Sponsored by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, of 425 Fourth Avenue, the drive will continue Sept. 6 to 8. Proceeds from the street collections will be turned over to the Department of State and earmarked for the transportation of the Americans upon their release. Last May the Committee deposited $2,850 with the State Department for this purpose.

Hotels and Resorts

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



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The Home Forum

They Were All Oscar's Equals

MR. NORTH is very proud of Oscar, and every time I stop for eggs or cucumbers I have to go to the brook below the lettuce bed and enter, with proper animation, into a one-sided conversation with Oscar, the pet trout. I doubt if I make much impression. I myself am seldom impressed for, in my time, I have had pets every bit as engaging as Oscar, though I refrain from saying so in the presence of either Oscar or Mr. North.

Four children in a house, and the playmates of four children, can accumulate a variety of wild or domesticated life, calculated both to sadden and to enliven the daily existence of all inmates. Our pets did not always receive adult approval, but they brought us a vast amount of joy. Cats we always had with us, but we paid them little attention; for they belonged to the family in general, like the drafts and dominoes, the croquet set and the trimmings for the Christmas tree. What gave me particular delight, I remember, was a trio of black beetles all my very own, which Hettie, our washerwoman, permitted to get lost.

* * *

I looked for better things of Hettie. Having six children of her own—"and a shiftless husband," I always added proudly to my young friends—she might have been expected to know what to do when the beetles came running from a pillow slip. How they got there nobody knew, except, I suspect, a young gentleman of the name of Richard, two years my senior. I was disappointed in Hettie, after all I had done for her. Hardly a day did I sit down to my Yorkshire pudding without being told: "Before we start, love, just take this down to Hettie's," and off I had to go, with a cloth over the platter to keep the pudding warm, while my own square grew cold upon the table. Looking back, of course, I am glad that it was so; but, at seven or eight, I considered Hettie and her husband a nuisance, and it was hard to overlook the loss of my beetles. There was Bill with an emerald-green stomach, and Reggie with one of red-dish-gold, while Andrew, when you turned him on his back, was a most brilliant shade of blue.

Tadpoles had their compensations, but had to be guarded against grown-up prejudice. It was fairly simple to capture the spawn in the beck, though difficult to justify getting wet through. Glass jam jars made excellent houses for them. I could put them on the kitchen window sill, and, when the tails grew, it was fascinating to watch the tadpoles darting through the water, above the moss and cress. When bored with study or painting or reading, or in one of those exalted moods when human society was gall and wormwood to me, my tadpoles consoled and entertained. I remember they were almost frogs when someone suddenly threatened their security by announcing: "I need two more jars for my lemon cheese. Where do all the jars go to?"

"That's where," said the voice of discovery, and I feared the worst. "Tadpoles!" exclaimed the first voice, in complete disgust, and I knew my pets were safe again.

* * *

Caterpillars were easy to acquire; their maintenance was simple. A lettuce leaf was food enough for days; a matchbox with holes, an adequate dwelling. The white mice were all right as long as they lasted, but rabbits were more exciting. I owned half a rabbit. His name was "Archie." Jane, who owned his other half, preferred the name of "Harold." She was doing the Norman conquest in school. "Archie" was my choice because I admired a boy by that name, a big boy with an Eton jacket and long trousers who went past the house every day on a bicycle, on his way to school. He never paid the slightest attention to me, and he never knew that a Belgian hare with a brown coat was named after him. Jane had been difficult to persuade. I had to give her three silk cords, off Christmas cards, and a blue tile hopscotch before we could arrive at an agreement.

* * *

Prince was different from all our other pets. He belonged to each and to all of us. He was hard to recognize as dog, when Tim Hargreaves presented him at the kitchen door.

"Whippet an' terrier," he announced tersely, adding, "an' happen summat else." The puny, long-eared creature, with a limp string of a tail, dipped its head furtively and began to chew the mat (a tempting thing to a pup), made from Hettie's cousin Sarah's woolsey petticoats.

"A dog!" said Richard softly, as one would say, "The Northern Lights!"

"Do let's keep him!" urged Jane, and Philip stroked the long ears, cooing, "Nice dog. There, old boy!"

Tim's price was half a crown, and we kept him. Dogs grew faster than children. Soon he was larger than the four of us together, and he never acquired any sense. He was constantly in a hurry. He raced ahead of us in the fields and went much too far. When we stopped, he would check himself and slide to a standstill, then come back panting like a train, to lick us all from head to foot. A tramp was as welcome to him as one of the family. He would have fraternized with any burglar. But, as Tim Hargreaves said: "He was allus a bit contrairy-like"; and though, having attained the dimensions of a pony, he got loose one day in a florist's shop window, he did absolutely no damage.

Oscar may seem wonderful to Mr. North, but I feel that the tadpoles, the white mice, the caterpillars, the beetles, the cats, the goldfish, and the little crabs I brought home in a pail from the seaside were all Oscar's equals. And Prince, our greatest embarrassment and chief delight, I consider superior.

PEARL STRACHAN

Photograph by Courtesy of the Addison Gallery, Andover, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KATHERINE ROSEN: *A Portrait by George W. Bellows*

THIS PORTRAIT OF Katherine Rosen was painted unmistakably by the great American painter, George W. Bellows (1882-1925). Miss Rosen is the elder daughter of the artist, Charles Rosen. George Bellows portrayed her in the manner which he often employed in making likenesses of members of his family. The Victorian chair upholstered with horse-hair provided an agreeable background, and the costume suited the period.

George Bellows is one of the few painters of his generation who could truly be designated an American artist. He did not travel, live abroad, and assimilate ideas of which there was a profusion in Paris. He belonged to the American background, enjoyed American amusements, observed the American people in their homes and everyday occupations. When he came to New York from Ohio, he studied with Robert Henri. At that time, American painters were just beginning to emerge as a native group, and to receive encouragement from dealers and purchasers. George Bellows belongs to the artistic descent of Thomas Eakins, Albert P. Ryder, and Winslow Homer.

George Bellows' pictures benefit greatly by his accomplishments as a draftsman. His portraiture is solid and the structure is dependable. That cannot be said for many of his contemporaries who worked in a casual and impressionistic style, recording surface effects.

This picture is owned by Stephen Clark of New York.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"He leadeth me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STANDING AT the crossroads of experience, many are longing to be shown the right path. In times of trial and stress the human heart turns naturally to a higher power, seeking unerring direction, and such search is rewarded in the comforting assurance of God's presence. Confident of His guidance, David sang (Psalms 23:1-3): "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake." While leading his flocks over rocky paths, past turbulent streams to "the still waters," the Psalmist pondered the love of God for man, and likened the Father's tender care for His children to that of a shepherd for his flock.

Through the ages the songs of David have been sung, and their inspiration has filled numberless hearts with the consciousness of the presence and protecting care of divine Love. In the words of a well-loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 95):

"He leadeth me, O blessed thought,
O words with heavenly comfort fraught.
Whate'er I do, where'er I be,
Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth me."

The paths of human will are devious and dangerous, promising much of pleasure, and giving confusion and suffering; but God, divine Love, is ever leading, and in following His guidance we bring harmony into our human affairs.

We cannot, however, follow in the way of God's directing until we understand His nature and character, and see man as His image and likeness. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465), Mary Baker Eddy defines God in accord with the Scriptures, when she says, "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." In the light of this definition we see that intelligence, goodness, freedom, purity, joy, and all other faculties of Mind are the heritage of the real man, God's likeness; and these natural, rightful possessions of God's child are demonstrable here and now.

Following God's leading implies rejecting the testimony of material sense. One does not travel eastward when his face is turned from the morning sun; neither does he follow God's leading through material living and thinking. Matter is neither intelligent nor sentient, and the recognition of the presence and power of God denies the false claims of material sense with its so-called law. The Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5) is Spirit, and the price of reflecting Mind, God, is constant vigilance, which allows constructive thoughts to supersede carnal desires and morbid fears. Spiritual thinking embraces purity, alertness, friendliness, and good cheer, regardless of the claims of mortal mind which would attempt to reverse the true facts of being.

Many a traveler has paused at a crossroads wondering which way to go, when a familiar landmark, a word of direction from a friendly passerby, or a signpost placed by the alertness of former travelers has shown him how to proceed on his way safely. Likewise, many weary travelers on life's highway, standing confused and disturbed over the multiplied problems of human experience, have been guided by a loving word, perchance an invitation to a Christian Science lecture or church service, or the gift of some authorized Christian Science literature. The Word of God, as revealed in Christian Science, leads the earnest seeker out of fear, confusion, and doubt, into the calm and joyous sense of the presence and power of God.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 266), "Mortals must follow Jesus' sayings and his demonstrations, which dominate the flesh." Jesus is the Way-shower. In faithfully following him, we prove our dominion over every untoward condition and circumstance. His way is the way of health, harmony, peace, and joy. In the dark and trying hour of humanity's great need we can, with renewed consecration and assurance, sing with the Psalmist (Psalms 43:3), "O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me." When we reject sense testimony and seek divine guidance, we are led out of confusion and into spiritual serenity, wherein we are safe from the claims of mortal aggression. Permanent safety is demonstrable regardless of the claim of present danger. Safety lies in childlike confidence that one is never lost, never confused, but always able to follow God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

"Vodí mne"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

MNOZÍ LIDÉ, octnuvše se na rozcestí zkušeností, touží po tom aby jim byla ukázána správná cesta. V době útrap a nesnází lidské srdce obrací se přirozeně k vyšší moci, hledajíc neomylné řízení, a toto pátrání dochází odměny v potěšující jistotě Boží přítomnosti. Jist Jeho vedení, David zpíval (Žalmy 23:1-3): "Hospodin jest můj pastýř, nebudu míti nedostatku. Na pastvách zelených pase mne, k vodám tichým mne přivodí. Duši mou občerstvuje, vodí mne po stezkách spravedlnosti pro jméno své." Když vodil svá stáda po skalnatých stezkách, kolem divokých proudů k "vodám tichým," psatel Žalmů uvažoval o lásce Boha k člověku a přirovnával něžnou péči Otce o Jeho dítky k péči pastýře o jeho stádo.

Písně Davidovy byly zpívány ve všech dobách a inspirovaly nesčetná srdce vědomím přítomnosti a ochranné péče božské Lásky. Jak je vyjádřeno slovy oblíbené hymny (Christian Science Hymnal čís. 95):

"On vodí mne, ó blažená myšlenko,
Ó slova plná nebes útěchy,
Cokoliv konám a kdekoliv jsem,
Stále jen Boží rukou veden jsem."

Stezky lidské vůle jsou odchylné a nebezpečné, plny slibů požitků a způsobující zmatek a utrpení, ale Bůh, božská Láska, vždy vede, a přidržujeme-li se Jeho vedení, přinášíme harmonii do našich lidských záležitostí.

Ale nemůžeme následovati po cestě Bohem určené dokud nerozumíme Jeho povaze a charakteru a dokud nevidíme člověka jako Jeho obraz a podobu. V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 465), Mary Baker Eddy definuje Boha v souhlasu s Písmem když praví: "Bůh jest netělesná, božská, nejvyšší, nekonečná Mysl, Duch, Duše, Princip, Život, Pravda, Láska." V této jasné definici spatřujeme, že inteligence, dobrota, svoboda, čistota, radost a všechny ostatní schopnosti Mysli jsou dědictvím skutečného člověka, Boží podoby; a tyto přirozené, oprávněné statky Božího dítěte mohou býti zřejmě dokázány zde a nyní.

Následovati Božího vedení znamená zavrhovati svědectví hmotného smyslu. Člověk necestuje na východ s tváří odvrácenou od ranního slunce; aniž následuje Božího vedení žije-li a myslí-li materiálně. Hmota není ani inteligentní, ani necítí, a uznání Boží přítomnosti a moci popírá falešné nároky hmotného smyslu s jeho tak zvaným zákonem. Mysl "co i při Kristu Ježíši" byla (Epišt. k Filipenským 2:5) je Duch, a zrcadlení Mysli, Boha, nabýváme za cenu vytrvalého bdění, jež připouští aby konstruktivní myšlenky nahradily tělesné žádosti a chorobnou bázeň. Duchovní myšlení obsahuje čistotu, ostražitost, přívětivost a veselou mysl bez zřetele na to co tvrdí nároky smrtelné mysli, které by se pokoušely o zvrácení pravých fakt bytí.

Mnohý pocestný stanul na rozcestí zvědav kudy jíti, když povědomý mezník, pokyn laskavého mimojdoucího nebo milník postavený příčiněním dřívějších bdělých pocestných mu ukázaly jak má v cestě bezpečně pokračovati. Podobné mnozí unavení poutníci na cestě životem, zmatení a vzrušení mnohonásobnými problémy lidských zkušeností, byli vedeni laskavým slovem, snad pozváním na přednášku o Křesťanské Vědě nebo na bohoslužby, nebo darem výtisku autorisované literatury o Křesťanské Vědě. Slovo Boží, jak je zjeveno v Křesťanské Vědě, vede ty kdož vážně hledají, ze strachu, zmatku a pochybnosti k tichému pocitu Boží přítomnosti a moci.

Mrs. Eddy píše (Science and Health, str. 266): "Smrtelníci musejí následovati Ježíše v jeho rčeních a zjevných důkazech, jež ovládají tělo." Ježíš byl Ukazovatelem cesty. Když se jím věrně řídíme, dokážeme, že ovládáme každý nepříznivý stav a každou nepříznivou okolnost. Jeho cesta je cestou zdraví, harmonie, pokoje a radosti. V temných a krušných chvílích veliké lidské nouze můžeme zpívati s písatelem Žalmů (Žalmy 43:3) s novým zasvěcením a ujištěním: "Sešliž světlo své a pravdu, to at' mne vodí." Když zamítneme svědectví smyslu a hledáme božské vedení, jsme vyvedeni ze zmatku a uvádění ve stav duchovního klidu kde jsme bezpečni před úklady smrtelného útočení. Trvalé bezpečí je zřejmě dokazatelné bez zřetele na tvrzení, že hrozí nebezpečí. Bezpečí tkví v dětinné důvěře, že nejsme nikdy ztraceni, nikdy zmateni, ale vždy schopni následovati Boha.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Fourteen Hours by Coach to London

IT IS ONE of the recorded opinions of Dr. Johnson that there are few things more pleasant in life than being whirled rapidly in a post-chaise from one end of the kingdom to the other. That opinion was probably quite correct in his day, when the stage-coaches, and even the mails themselves, lagged far behind the post-chaises. But . . . a new race of men brought a new race of horses upon the British roads. Macadam made his appearance, and taught locomotive man to improve his roads; and the fifty or sixty miles a day of Johnson's time was exchanged to the ten miles an hour of our youth; and the *ne plus ultra* of speed was thought to be attained when the space from London to Norwich, or from London to Bristol, was cleared between sunrise and sunset of a single day. The pleasure which Johnson found in the snug post-chaise, the next generation enjoyed in a still greater degree on the roof of the stage or mail coach, or (when a love of ease and comfort had succeeded with advancing years to the love of excitement) in its cushioned inside.

It is a delicious summer's morning; but though the sun has been up these two hours, and the odors of the hay-field are wafted through the silent streets, and the air is resonant with the songs of birds, yet are the denizens of our native town still locked in sleep, as, following our portmanteau on the back of Boots from the "Crown," we cross the market-place to the inn-yard where stands the "Highflyer" bound for London. . . . As the hand of the clock is on the stroke of six, the coachman, in a glossy white beaver, white overcoat of single cape, sprigged waistcoat, corduroy smalls and top boots, and wearing a model moss-rose bud, just bursting into bloom, in his button-hole, steps out of the coach office, way-bill in hand. . . . Then the horse-cloths are drawn away—the stable-boys and hangers-on stand clear—the steeds begin to grapple with the round smooth stones of the inn-yard, and, with a shower of "good-byes" from parting friends, out we roll through the dark archway. The guard blows a lively tune on his keyed-bugle in the market-place, and here and there a night-capped head appears to gaze at us from a window. We rattle at full trot down the High-street, and over the bridge and along the road by the river side, where the early anglers look up from their silent craft to see us dash by. Then a sudden turning in the road shuts out the old town and all belonging to it from our view, and it is seen no more.

The fields, the woods, the hills, the streams, the vast vault of heaven—all are bathed in one flood of sunshine as we dash along. The mowers are out in the meadows, and we see them whetting their glimmering blades, and hear the sweep of the sharp steel deep in the dewy grass. . . . We plunge into a patch of shady copse, wind round an ivy-covered church at the other side of it, and pull up at a little roadside inn, where fresh horses await us—the first twelve miles of a hundred and twenty being done. . . .

So we jog on and on, stage after stage, until the road, becoming wider and more populous, the villages and towns more numerous and less rural, afford unequivocal signs that we are approaching the metropolis. As the afternoon wanes, the guard is seized with a musical fit, and begins in a sentimental mood to pour forth a number of plaintive ditties with his keyed-bugle: "Poor Mary Ann," "In my Cottage near a Wood," "Robin Adair," "Within a Mile of Edinburgh," and that tender novelty with which all ears are charmed, "Home, Sweet Home." As this last strain is dying out, we reach the brow of the rising ground, from which, looming dimly and duskily, through the smoke blanket of London, we get sight of St. Paul's more than ten miles off. All eyes are strained toward it; then, suddenly, all tongues are mute. . . . Just as the setting sun is gilding the chimney-pots, we alight after a delightful run of exactly fourteen hours.—From *The Leisure Hour*, London, 1856.

A Piece of Linen

All the dignity of home
Gleams upon the cool, worn flax;
White traditions of the loom
Pattern it like polished wax.

Here a gentle taste is told,
And a hand of knowing care
Smoothed before the guest this old
Pallor kind as silver hair.

Beauty soft as candles shines
Where the damask motive twirls
The lengthened loveliness of vines
Through the cloth as rich as pearls.

ELIZABETH BOHM

Immense Variety in Small Compass

WE LIVE ON one of the most beautiful islands in the world. This is a fact we are always forgetting. When beautiful islands are mentioned, we think of Trinidad or Tahiti. These are fine, romantic places, but they are not really as exquisitely beautiful as our own Britain. . . .

The beauty of our country—or at least all of it south of the Highlands—is as hard to define as it is easy to enjoy. Remembering other and larger countries, we see at once that one of its charms is that it is immensely varied within a small compass. We have here no vast mountain ranges, no illimitable plains, no leagues of forest, and are deprived of the grandeur that may accompany these things. But we have superb variety. A great deal of everything is packed into little space. I suspect that we are always faintly conscious of the fact that this is a smallish island, with the sea always round the corner. We know that everything has to be neatly packed into a small space. Nature, we feel, has carefully adjusted things—mountains, plains, rivers, lakes—to the scale of the island itself. A mountain 12,000 feet high would be a horrible monster here, as wrong as a plain 400 miles long, a river as broad as the Mississippi. In America the scale is too big, except for aviators. There is always too much of everything. There you find yourself in a region that is all mountains, then in another region that is merely part of one colossal plain. You can spend a long, hard day in the Rockies simply traveling up or down one valley. You can wander across prairie country that has the desolating immensity of the ocean. Everything is too big; there is too much of it.—From the Introduction by J. B. Priestley to "The Beauty of Britain" (New York: Scribner).

There Must Be Spontaneity

AN ACADEMIC and over-conscientious friend of Renoir's once reproached him with being the kind of painter who paints only for his own amusement. "That I am," cheerfully agreed Renoir. "If it did not amuse me I should not paint at all. I cannot feel that the fate of the French Republic depends upon my art." American artists of the kind who pride themselves on their "practicality" might consider this the utterance of a "frivolous Frenchman," but possibly they would be the better themselves for a little of such frivolity. Indeed, indispensable as independence may be to the artist, it is after all only a means, and the end it aims at is a frivolity like Renoir's—or perhaps we might better call it spontaneity. Until we have risen above anxiety as to how others receive our art, we cannot practice it disinterestedly and freely, we cannot be spontaneous. . . . The only freedom for any artist is in spontaneity, in delighted absorption in the art process itself, unspoiled by concern for the fate of the product—in its difficulties and adventures, its problems and solutions, its successes and its failures. Worldly ambition is consequently the most fatal enemy of art; for the ambitious artist regards beauty not as an end but as a means, and beauty will not give herself to one who regards her as a means.—From "Artistic Ideals," by DANIEL GREGORY MASON. (New York: Norton.)

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Victorian Nightpiece—1841

Between the gardens and the castle wall
Alone upon the terrace with the moon,
Lady Caroline is walking with her pug.

The crenelated wing, Sir Guido's tower,
Slant their distinguished shadows on the grass;
A fountain murmurs in the best of taste.

The pug runs madly like a fairy pig
All rounded and beribboned gaiety;
Barks short and sharp alarm the nightingales.

The answer's yes; Lord Ronald kissed her hand;
In a moment she must go and tell Mamma.

HENRY BESTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Good Neighborliness Without Fanfare ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

Among the emergency defense measures fully deserving to be carried on and expanded after the crisis is over is the work being done by Nelson A. Rockefeller as Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Simply put, Mr. Rockefeller's office is giving the "good neighbor" policy a practical twist which no amount of speeches and resolutions have succeeded in doing.

Designed to draw the United States and Latin America closer together culturally, politically, and economically, and to strengthen common Pan-American defense efforts against totalitarian aggression, the Co-ordinator's Office has, so far, accomplished a great deal with a minimum of publicity.

One wouldn't be far wrong in saying that Mr. Rockefeller was appointed to keep the United States from repeating past and making new mistakes in regard to Latin America. There are few precedents for such a job in the history of this or any other country, although the time may well come when such a position will be one of the most important posts in the Government.

In the face of all that has been said about "good neighbors," Pan Americanism and the community of interests between Anglo-Saxons and Latin America, it is encouraging to find someone in Washington actually doing something about them. Since fact rather than fancy usually lies at the bottom of friendship between two nations, Mr. Rockefeller intends to see to it that good relations between this country and its neighbors to the south have a tangible and mutually beneficial basis.

Full Co-operation Required

The past decade has shown that if the United States doesn't make a substantial effort to woo and win Latin America, a number of other nations—some of which Washington has no desire to see become too strong in the New World—are more than eager to do so. Since the war cannot be reasonably expected to put an end to the attempts of certain Old World nations to gain undue influence south of the Rio Grande, it seems imperative that the work of the Co-ordinator's Office be expanded and that it receive full co-operation from all American agencies and officials.

If the United States is far-sighted enough, there is little reason why this country should not maintain the distinct improvement in its relations with Latin America which the war has made possible. A little wisdom and tolerance, solidified by good, sound commercial considerations, could open a new era in inter-American relations.

The Office's work can be divided roughly into two sections. One is to aid the economic development of such Latin-American countries as ask for it, thereby adding to their political and social security, which, in turn, will aid trade relations with the United States. The other is to gear Latin-American production of raw materials to the immediate defense needs of this country.

At the same time, the Rockefeller group, has successfully waged a quiet campaign to weaken German and Italian influence in Latin America. The recent blacklisting of a large number of firms and individuals in Latin America which were suspected of aiding the Axis war effort is an example of this effort.

The Rockefeller task has been facilitated by the extent to which it has attempted to explain the Americas to each other. It has lent immediate and strong support to all cultural projects helping to bridge the very ignorance which exists in both the United States and Latin America regarding the other's life, intellectual achievements, and civilization.

Facts and Figures Ready

The particular success of the Inter-American office stems from the fact that it has been willing to work on preliminaries and to lay the groundwork for a substantial bettering of inter-American commercial relations. If an American businessman wants to operate in Latin America, or if a Latin American wants to trade with this country, the Co-ordinator's Office not only has the facts and figures around which to build such trade, but it is also ready to throw its considerable influence behind any legitimate commercial scheme.

Of unusual significance is that fact that Mr. Rockefeller is expected to conduct his work in such a way as "to represent the interests of the other American Republics," according to an official summary of the Office's activities.

This is a very far cry from the days when the principal concern of Washington, so far as Latin America went, was to protect the interests of American enterprises—some of which were only too frequently engaged in a ruthless exploitation of Latin-American resources and population.

It is common knowledge that most of America's troubles south of the Rio Grande are in outgrowth of a not entirely unfounded suspicion of "Yankee imperialism." When such a feeling has once grown up, unusually strong measures are needed to counteract it, and the Rockefeller Committee is apparently aware of this. For that reason it has subordinated promises and after-dinner eulogies to concrete action with the result that Latin America is giving this country an unwonted measure of co-operation.

Having proved what is possible in war, it would be doubly tragic if even greater advances in inter-American harmony are not made in the peaceful days to follow. The Rockefeller groups give promise that such advances will be made. The result will be well worth the patient effort.

The Country Speaks: California

Sea Fish ..... ***By Nate White***

When workmen stopped riveting on the nose of the submarine Trigger, due for launching at Mare Island Navy Yard in October, we knew the time had come to start the completed hull of the Silversides on adjoining ways on an adventuresome underseas career in the cause of democratic liberty.

Because the Navy does things on schedule and doesn't expect slips, this launching might have been routine. The siren would have blown. There would have been a couple of buzzes. The triggers would have been released. A bottle would have crashed and the Silversides would have slipped into Mare Island Straits to be nosed into rigging dock by Navy tugs.

While these things did happen, exactly on schedule, there were other parts of the picture probably more impressive than the launching itself.

Into the Silversides had gone the care and the attention of hundreds of young Americans, many of them new workers at the Yard, recently described before the United States Senate by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts as field of operations for at least 400 saboteurs.

Far Ahead of Schedule

If Senator Walsh's information was correct, and he was reported as taking it from naval intelligence reports, authorities at Mare Island have succeeded in overcoming the handicap, because the Silversides was launched three months and five days ahead of schedule. The ship will be completed in February, long ahead of plan.

Discussing the Silversides as an example of efficient naval construction, Rear Admiral W. L. Friedell, Commandant of the Yard, declared, "At this Navy Yard the phrase 'Ahead of Schedule' has become commonplace; but the building of a complicated vessel, such as a submarine, ahead of schedule is indeed something to which the personnel of this Navy Yard may well point with pride." He thanked the "loyal and efficient personnel of this Navy Yard" for the accomplishment. The workers of the Yard "have a feeling of accomplishment in seeing her (the Silversides) nearing completion, and are proud that they are responsible for this fine ship," Admiral Friedell said.

The workers were on hand for the launching. They stood at impressive and reverent attention while the Navy band played the national anthem and as the Yard Chaplain, Capt. C. V. Ellis, asked divine protection against "dangers without and within."

Lively Workers

A more normal, vigorous, lively group of workers one would not find anywhere. There may have been saboteurs among them. There may have been international spies. None appeared so subtle, unless the appearance of capable young Americans, obviously proud of their accomplishment, is subtle. Even the chubby young son of a Yard worker, all dressed up in a white uniform with his cap band advertising "The United States Navy," seemed to fit into the picture. There was a dignity about the launching that only Americans of a predominantly loyal kind could have provided.

Submarines previously launched at Mare Island under the 1941 program are the Tuna and the Gudgeon. With the Silversides off the ways the Trigger will be rushed to launching readiness. The Oahu and the Whale are under construction. Keels for the Tinosa, the Tullabee, and the Sunfish will soon be laid. In addition the Yard has launched the big submarine tender, the Fulton, and another, the Sperry, is towering above the Yard today, an immense vessel. The Bushnell and Neptune, also tenders, are planned.

To Change the Subject:

'The Weather-Man Says. . .' ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

But just suppose it were a weather-woman? Would we as readily believe her, do you think? There are, according to a recent news item, two "weather-women" in the United States, the second having just been appointed to a post in Toledo, Ohio. Miss Gwyneth Phillips, 23 years old, is now a junior observer in the Weather Bureau there. And it would seem there is no possible reason why she should not function as efficiently as the men whose more or less casual observations have alternately dejected or transported those of us who would picnic in the open.

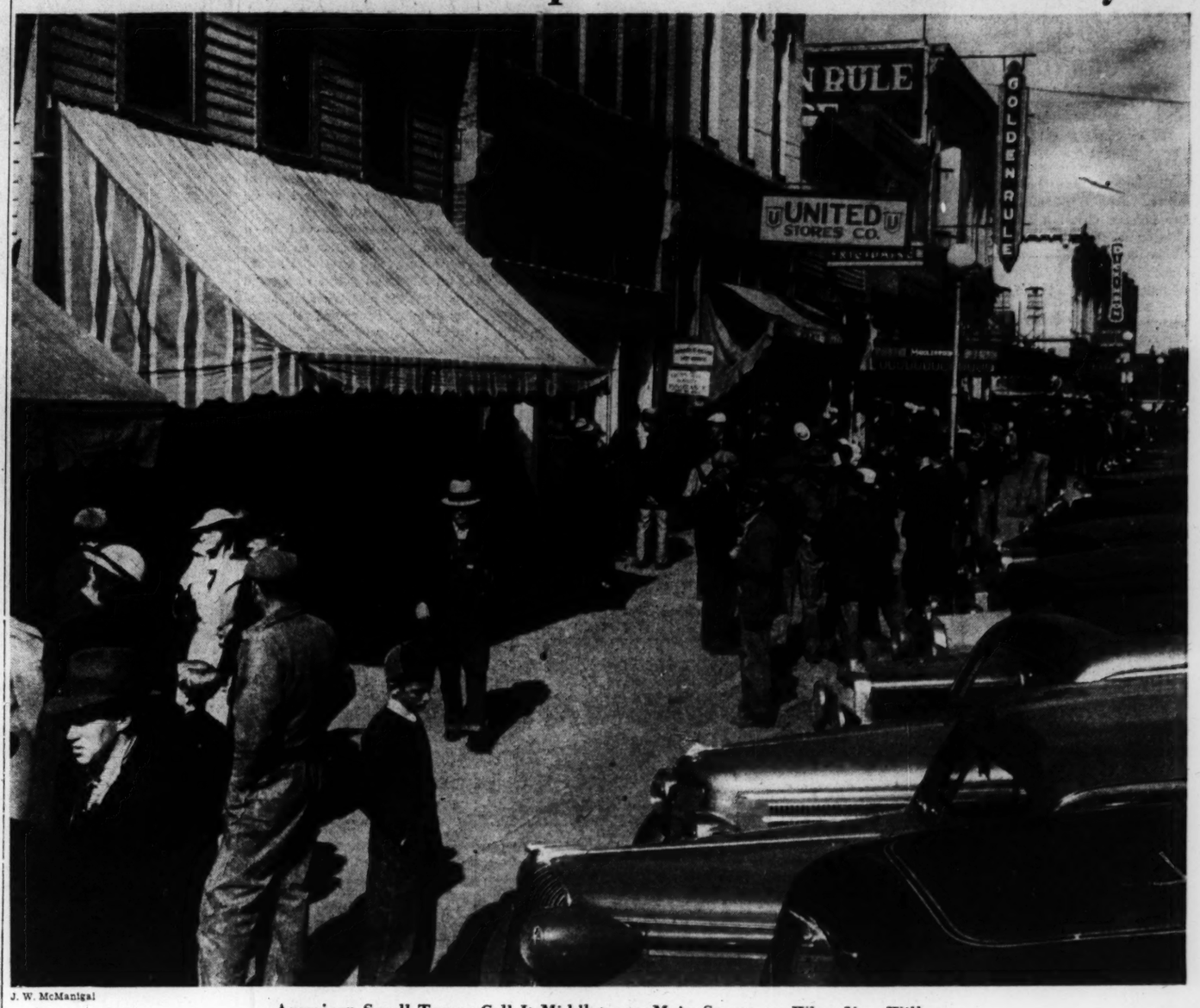
Perhaps the most interesting quandary, in this connection, turns upon the language which she will use. For some years now, the writer has been fascinated by the language of weather prophets everywhere. Just watch carefully and you, too, will begin to note how occasionally they take on a new phrase and use it until it has been shamelessly overworked. The Boston weather-man, for example, has lately rediscovered the term "high cloudiness." Really a delightful term. Sensitive and subtle, yet with the proper shading of ambiguity to cover any sort of weather which may transpire, without benefit of weather-man. What precisely constitutes "high cloudiness," no layman has any idea. The writer has pondered it all through a day to which the weather-man at breakfast has attached the term. She has stood out under the wide sky and tried to discern the true nature of "high cloudiness." When, all the while, it just appeared to her the usual sort of dull day.

Then, too, there has appeared another phrase of late in the Boston weather reports—a reference to winds "backing to southwest." Why "backing"? Presumably the weather-man just resurrected the term because he was weary of all the rest.

The English, by the way, have an altogether different and often an engaging technique and vocabulary. The writer has pored over their sayings daily when in England. Take those "cyclones" and "anti-cyclones" of which the English are so fond. Can anyone explain what they mean by this? How are the uninitiated to understand?

So one waits breathlessly upon the presumably half-formulated vocabulary of the "weather-woman." There is just no way of knowing how far she will venture in freshness and originality. Here lies her major opportunity for fame. Anyone, it is rumored, can learn to read the skies and the winds, the tides and the "anti-cyclones," and then proceed with reasonable safety to predict their behavior. At least, few of us are in a position to contradict. The unknown aspect of the situation is in this potential vocabulary of the new weather-woman. Would a person prefer to start off on a motor trip in a cyclone or in an anti-cyclone, for instance? This writer, for one, has never yet been sure.

Our Town: A Closeup of Practical Democracy



J. W. McManigal

American Small Town: Call It Middletown, Main Street, or What You Will

But it remains the most characteristic expression of America—cities and steel mills to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Towner, North Dakota, we're interested in tall corn, in the comings-and-goings of folks we know and in learning how to be better human beings and to live in peace.

Inside America
Twenty-eighth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Towner, McHenry County, N. D.

I thought you people would like to hear about Our Town, but now I have got all my notes ready I'm not sure I know how to begin.

How can I make you folks, in Manhattan, and Chicago, and Washington, and West Coast cities where the Pacific piles in on the long beaches, understand?

Our Town, here on the prairie, is so different. Yet towns like this are very close to the people; what they are saying and thinking at this moment of national crisis is important.

Now that this series is nearly over I wonder if I have paid too much attention to what the Nation is supposed to be thinking and not enough to what towns like this are thinking. I have been standing in small towns looking at the Nation. Maybe I should have looked more at the small towns themselves.

Well, just to start off somewhere, here are the names of some of the boys on the last draft list, in July; I picked them out of the paper—Orval, Kasmer, Erick, Sebastian, August, Loris, Balzer, Leo, Arlo, Kermit.

And this is the last line in the notice about services for the three Lutheran churches in Granville-Norwich parish: "Unless otherwise stated the services are in the English language."

You see what I mean?

Then, to get an idea about life in Our Town, let me jot down a few items from the columns of our paper, published every Thursday, the Mouse River Farmers Press (subscription $1 a year; postage free within McHenry County):

Among Us Folks

☞ Mrs. George Vermilya went to Valley City Tuesday to make the acquaintance of her first grandson, born that day to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vendersluis.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Mike Haberlack of near Granville spent Sunday at the Frank Haberlack home.

☞ Ben Kraft made a business trip to Towner Monday.

☞ The annual corn roast of the Towner Volunteer Fire Department was held at the U. S. Forestry Park Sunday afternoon, with a majority of members attending. Paul Sommerdorf and Frank Korthal were chefs, serving corn, sandwiches, and other foods.

Here's a military note. Remember, Towner isn't far from the Canadian border:

☞ Thirty government planes were reported to have flown over this vicinity en route to Canada Tuesday.

Here's one from the editor's column—

☞ E. C. Erickson shot a hole-in-one during the golf tournament. Lots of people would have set up a hullabaloo. But not Eric. He kept on playing like nothing had happened, except he kinda blew up and didn't bring in a very low score. Next day he was his same old self again behind his desk in the NFLA office.

☞ No other place for it, so they set the big rubber plant that used to stand in the clerk's office, out in the hall in the courthouse. Grim cared for it while he was in office. Now they are readying the old Clerk of Court office into a county court room.

Here's an inquiry from the editor—

☞ Who's raising the tallest corn in McHenry County this year? We'd like to know, but don't bring any stalks in yet. We have no livestock to feed it to. But we will display the tallest one later. Just let us know and come next September 8 to 10 we'll send out for the tallest one to hang on the office wall. We still have last year's sample here. That one measured 11 feet, 3 inches, and came from the Tagestad brothers field north of the city.

There are columns and columns of personal jottings like that, and names. I know a lot of people who smile at county weeklies. And then, the queer thing is, somebody in the crowd is apt to confess that he still subscribes to the home town paper. He likes to read about the folks. And then somebody else will say, by Jove, his mother still sends the weekly on to him, and he reads every word. And then some old fellow who has lived in a penthouse apartment overlooking Central Park for the last 40 years will confess that he reads the Algonquin Weekly Express and Farmers Messenger every Thursday night, come rain or shine, before he goes to bed. And pretty soon in any average group of metropolitan Americans you will hear them talking wistfully about their home town and their folks and their local paper. Try to tell two of New York's sophisticated cosmopolites that Skowhegan, Maine, is a better place to live in than Nappanee, Indiana, and you are likely to have a row on your hands. And the strange thing is, they are more interested in finding out who really grew the tallest corn this year in South Lee, New Hampshire, or Two Rivers, Wisconsin, than they are in all that is happening in the municipal government of the big city they are living in. In that little home town of theirs they knew they belonged. They have never been quite sure of it in the big city.

What Men Do

Well, then, here we are in Towner, N. D. This is that sort of a town. Let's look at it.

The young pastor in the white church has gone away to camp. He did not have to go. He could have got exemption because he is a minister. But he thought about it a long time, and then he quietly went. We miss him a good deal. We think about him, too. Sometimes there is so much more of a sermon in what men do than in what they say.

Some of the boys have come back on furloughs. The fathers and brothers and sisters and sweethearts talk about their coming ahead of time. They tell what Chris and Johnny and Axel and Karl will do and say. But the mothers don't say so much. They just go out to the kitchen and put on their aprons and start to bake. And when a woman out here starts to bake—don't get in her way. It means something.

Our town is small. It has a population of about 900. We are pretty proud, at that. Ten years ago we had only 600. And don't condescend to us, please. Maybe you could put all of us in one skyscraper. But remember, there are a lot of small towns like this in America. We mount up. And 900 people here are different from 900 in any skyscraper. Our outlook is different. Our attitude is different.

In some ways our town is isolated. We don't get the New York Times thrown up on our front porch every morning. More likely we get our information from the Minot paper dropped off Number 4, and from the radio. Also quite a number of us subscribe to Time and Newsweek. You don't realize, until you live in a small town, how helpful such magazines can be in filling in news gaps. The radio makes a big difference, too. It's hard to realize how we got on from 1914 to 1918 without radios. Europe was so far off. Now we can get Berlin on shortwave, and hear Big Ben. We get news commentators from Washington every night. Mr. Roosevelt talks in our living room. Or maybe, as we drive over the prairie, everyone stops talking to listen to Winston Churchill.

Sometimes, though, our news seems like a city-echo. It's warmed-over news. The columnists, for instance. We eagerly read them. They are cynical, and entertaining, and tell us behind-the-scenes stuff. But can we believe all they say? They ascribe such amusingly ignoble motives to everyone in Washington! We wonder if they are not a little flip, and disrespectful? The White House is such a tremendous symbol to us out here. We trust more, perhaps. We have more confidence, maybe, than you in the cities.

You ask us how we feel toward Mr. Roosevelt. Well, our State voted against him in 1940. We probably would again now. A good many of us feel we have to keep an eye on him. But that's different from our feeling toward The President. Do you understand? The President represents all of us. How are we going to pull through if we don't have faith in somebody? Maybe a lot of what the columnists say is right. But it's funny; we suspect that if the Gallup Poll took a question right now, Mr. Roosevelt would be about as popular as he's ever been. Maybe it's just because we suspect the cynical people who have a habit of blaming others in a crisis. In small towns we are slower to do that. In a national emergency we are more inclined to close ranks and support the President, even if we did (and do) vote against him. We haven't noticed that Mr. Willkie has thrown any mud at the White House yet.

We're Against Strikes

We don't like strikes. We think maybe they are the result of subversive influences. We would outlaw them by law. Of course, we feel that it is all right for farmers to organize and get their legitimate needs attended to. But doesn't everybody know that farmers have been discriminated against? Strikes are different. We are pretty down on anyone who uses the national emergency to feather his own nest. All we want is good high farm prices.

Maybe you think this is naïve. Maybe it is. But at least, try to get our viewpoint. There are some people who think that small towns are dull. And yet we are engaged every year in one of the most exciting contests on earth. Every season we hazard our comfort and prosperity in a tremendous sporting event, and one of the oldest, our contest with the weather. It's dry here. On the issue of a few tenths of inches of rain may hinge whether we are prosperous or broke. The "opposing team" is the weather, and insects, and pests and blight. We take joy in the struggle. Every new season looks promising. The wheat comes up green, and the sweet clover meadows, which make Mouse River beef so popular on markets, stretch from horizon to horizon. Well, this season's contest is about over. The combines have been clanking over the prairie, cutting and threshing all at once and pouring the good yellow grain out on one side and the chaff on the other, and moving all the time. And we are at the top of the league!

Yes sir, we've won this year; the crops are good and with prices what they are we're going to make a killing. Unless you've lived in a small town, and have seen crops ruined before your eyes for want of a tiny bit of rain, you can't realize the exultation that comes at a victory like this. We didn't get any aluminum defense plant. We didn't get any power development. We don't have a new smokeless powder loading factory, or whatnot. Our sons have gone to camp, or left for the coast to work in airplane factories. But our Hereford beef this year are fat, and we have a crop and good prices.

There are long summer evenings now, out here on the plains. The light lingers after sunset to compensate for our winter, when the ground freezes six feet deep. This is a good life. We don't see the wealth or the poverty of cities. We are all more alike. Our children have blonde hair and rosy cheeks. They go to the State university when they grow up. You get to love the prairie country too, where you can see for miles in any direction.

About the War

How do we feel about the war? Well, there are favorite places around town for talking it over. The coal stove in the front office of the Press is a good place, while Arnie and Alan and Ethan are putting next week's inside pages in order in the back shop. You can always get a friendly argument with "Cap" at the grocery, or with Homer, at the soda fountain, or maybe with our Mayor, at the depot, waiting for No. 1 from St. Paul.

We have no final uniformity of opinion. I have been wrong if I have given you that impression. But we do agree on a few basic facts. We just don't like Hitler. We would do about anything to help Britain hog-tie and bust him. We don't want an expeditionary force. But almost anything short of that is all right with us. We aren't sure defense is being handled efficiently. We feel criticism is a good thing, like twisting a steer's tail to make the critter get up. On the other hand, some of the things we hear said about the President seem downright disrespectful. He's our President, isn't he?

Yes, sir, it's a small town. Settled by pioneers. Our parents made this country, broke it, fenced it, ranched it. Some of us were foreigners. Some of us came from Germany in '48. Some from Russia. And many of us are Hoosiers or Yanks. This is our home. Maybe there are people who believe more ardently in Democracy than we do, but we don't know them.

So that's the way we feel about it, folks. Just thought you might like to know! Be sure to come round to the Farmers Press office this week, and we'll tell you who grew the tallest corn in McHenry County.

Hollywood Letter—Week-End Radio—'Wild Geese Calling'

Miss Bergner Making Film, Seeks a Play

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

Elisabeth Bergner has been in America about eight months during her present visit but she is just starting her first picture. That may be partly because she has been in Hollywood only a small proportion of that time, partly because she is interested primarily in doing a play.

Her picture, a melodrama of the war called "Paris Calling," is not the sort of thing Miss Bergner has done in the past; but I was told before I went on her set that it would not be possible to talk to her about any differences between this picture and her other pictures, or to discuss American pictures or English pictures. Whatever Miss Bergner's opinions, I was told, she wasn't telling them.

* * *

So I talked to her about her search for a play. "I have read hundreds of plays," she said, "literally hundreds; and there is none. There is not one."

A revival was suggested. She rejected the idea. Then, since most European actresses want to do "Joan of Arc," this was suggested. Of course, she said, she would like to do that, but Miss Cornell had done it only a few years ago. It would not be possible to do it again so soon.

She had no very great hope, really, of getting a modern play, a new one. All the young English playwrights were too busy with the war, she said, to write plays. Americans are writing plays, but she has been able to find nothing suitable. This does not surprise her, for the present. How can the playwrights hope to compete with the excitement and drama of the news?

It was suggested that, since the cinema seems to be flourishing, she might do worse than confine her efforts to that medium, especially since she was as well adapted to it as she was to the stage.

"Don't say that," she said, with a small frown. "I have always been a stage actress, and I hope always to be a stage actress."

But she has made a number of pictures, among which are "Ariane" and "Dreaming Lips," made in Germany, "Catherine the Great," "Escape Me Never," "As You Like It," "Constant Nymph," and "Stolen Life," made in England.

In spite of the success of her films, Miss Bergner is not really well known in Hollywood, except among film workers who have also worked in Europe. A long list of these on the Universal lot have come to watch her work in "Paris Calling" — Charles Laughton, Henry Koster, Rudy Maté, and many another. Laughton, after watching her work for two hours, pronounced her "the greatest actress in the world today."

* * *

Dr. Paul Czinner, a director, is Miss Bergner's husband, and is with her in Hollywood, where he will also make pictures. But what they are to be she is not willing to say. In the past Dr. Czinner has always directed Miss Bergner's pictures; but "Paris Calling" is being prepared by the American director, Edward L. Marin. Others in the cast with her will be Randolph Scott, Gale Sondergaard, Edward Cianelli and Basil Rathbone.

With her husband Miss Bergner has traveled in Canada and over most of the United States; and she would much rather, she said, talk about these journeys than about pictures.

"Your country is not only the melting pot of the world as far as people are concerned," she said. "Every kind of topography is here, too. California alone is like Spain, southern France—Palestine.

"That much you should say," she said, "that I am very much in love with your country!"

She talked earnestly and at some length of her admiration for the British people, with whom she has worked so closely for many years.

"But even I did not know them until I saw them so brave in their terrible trial," she said.

In the end she relented and said a few words about her picture.

"I must tell you what I tell everyone when they ask me about it," she said. "You must wait until you see it. What is there to say about any picture before it is finished? When it is done, there it is, and anyone may say what they like. Possibly I, too, shall have things to say about it—then."

She smiled brightly, and the interviewer concluded that she had said quite nicely just what she had intended to say about her picture —nothing.

© Universal; Freulich

Elisabeth Bergner

Now acting in "Paris Calling," which Universal is preparing for the screen.

On the Stage

"Let's Face It," the new Cole Porter musical, will open in Boston on Oct. 9 instead of in New Haven, according to the New York Times. The cast, it may be recalled, includes Danny Kaye, who was seen here last seasoon in "Lady in the Dark," Eve Arden, Benny Baker, Mary Jane Walsh, and Sunny O'Dea. The show is expected to come to the Colonial.

The high diving—from a 30 foot tower into a nine foot tank—in "Viva O'Brien," the musical show expected at the Shubert in Boston the week of Sept. 22, is to be done by Pete Desjardins, Olympic champion, who was seen as a diver in the World Fair Acquacade. Victoria Cordova and John Cherry are recent additions to the cast.

* * *

At the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall the play next week will be "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Adrienne Ames will be starred and Edward Massey will have one of the important roles.

* * *

Romo Vincent, Lionel Stander, and the DeMarcos are reported as additions to the cast of "Banjo Eyes," the musical which will bring Eddie Cantor back to the stage.

Monte Carlo Ballet Programs

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, featuring Leonide Massine, Tamara Toumanova, Alexandra Danilova, Frederic Franklin, Igor Youskevitch, Nathalie Krassovska, and André Eglevsky, will begin a three-weeks season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Oct. 9.

Three new productions of major size, two of them by Massine, will be offered during the engagement which will extend until Nov. 2. Massine's new works are the tentatively titled "Labyrinth," with libretto, scenery and costumes by the Spanish surrealist painter, Salvador Dali, based upon Schubert's Seventh Symphony, and "Saratoga," dealing with the famous race track, for which Jaromir Weinberger has provided an original score.

The third act of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," never before performed in this country and revived from the Petipa-Ivanov choregraphy by Alexandra Fedorova under the title of "The Magic Swan," comprises the third new work in the repertoire.

A number of productions will have their first viewings at the Metropolitan Opera House, since last season the Monte Carlo Company held its fall season elsewhere. Among these are "The Nutcracker," from which the Tchaikovsky suite is derived, staged by Alexandra Fedorova; "The New Yorker," which Massine fashioned on the music of George Gershwin and the characters of the New Yorker magazine, and "Vienna-1814," another Massine work with music by Von Weber and décor by Stewart Chaney.

Other ballets to be offered are the newly revised "Bogatyri," with Borodin's music: "Devil's Holiday," the Frederick Ashton work making use of Paganini themes; the symphonic ballet upon Shostakovitch's First Symphony, "Rouge et Noir"; "Three-Cornered Hat," "Poker Game," "Serenade," and favorites from the classic repertory.

Contrary to the usual practice, matinees will be held only on Saturdays during this engagement, but there will be performances every evening, including Sundays, as heretofore. The ballet company is currently engaged in Hollywood where two Technicolor short subjects are being made by Warner Brothers of "Capriccio Espagnol" and "Gaité Parisienne." The company will arrive in New York on Sept. 23 after appearances in Denver and Toronto. Efrem Kurtz will have charge of the orchestra with Franz Allers as assistant conductor.

Gallo in Washington

Fortune Gallo presented a festival of opera at the Watergate in Washington, D. C., after the summer season of open-air concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra.

The San Carlo Opera Company, directed by Carlo Peroni, gave seven al fresco performances of eight operas — "La Traviata," "Mme. Butterfly," "Martha," "Il Trovatore," "Aïda," "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," with casts which brought forward such favorites as Lucille Meusel, Hizi Koyke, Mobley Lushanya, Anne Roselle, Jean Tennyson, Coe Glade, Anna Kaskas, Dimitri Onofrei, Rolf Gerard, Aroldo Lindi, Ivan Petrov, Mario Valle, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt and Stefan Kozakevich. Lucien Prideaux, Lydia Arlova and the regular San Carlo ballet provided the incidental dances. Attendance ran as high as 20,000 people on nights when the weather was most propitious.

King Peter And Willkie To Be Heard

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Seasonal premieres of regular network shows, and premieres of new shows are scheduled to be aired over the week-end.

Among the debuts will be a modern serial romance on Saturday morning and a serialized story of an American youth with some "Henry Aldrich" tendencies, Monday evening. Scheduled for return are such regulars as "Knickerbocker Playhouse," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Abbott and Costello, Irene Rich, and Cecil B. De Mille and his Radio Theater.

Special features include addresses by King Peter II of Yugoslavia and Wendell Willkie.

Music to be heard includes Dvořák items on several programs marking the centenary of the Bohemian composer; first of two recitals by Egon Petri, Netherlands pianist; and the first airing of a recently discovered Liszt piano concerto.

Tonight

Variety

Maurice Evans, to be guest of Ilka Chase's "Penthouse Party"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Talk Features

Deems Taylor and Oscar Levant to rejoin panel of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

"Vox Pop" interviewers to set up their microphone in the main assembly building of the Pratt & Whitney engine plant in East Hartford, Conn.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Music

First Piano Quartet to play Dvořák program consisting of Slavonic Dance, No. 6, "Songs My Mother Taught Me," and the Polka and Finale from the "American" Quartet; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Saturday

Special Features

King Peter II, young monarch of Yugoslavia, to be heard from London, Wendell Willkie to be heard from Yugoslav luncheon in New York, on occasion of the king's twenty-first birthday; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Premieres

"Jones and I," serial dramatic story of a young boy and girl in a suburban town, 30 minutes, weekly; author, Scott Farnsworth, to play lead male role; CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

"Knickerbocker Playhouse," with Chicago NBC players in leads; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

"American Preferred," Treasury defense bond program, with Deems Taylor as commentator and Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra; Efrem Zimbalist to be soloist in the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto; also Taylor's "Processional," Delamarter's "The Betrothal" and Ippolitov-Ivanow's "In the Village," by orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Defense Program

"Defense for America" series to visit the new Wright engine plant near Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Allison engine plant in Indianapolis, Ind.; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Forum

"People's Platform" dinner forum to bring four international affairs experts to the mike for a discussion of the roles of the United States, Australia, and the Netherlands East Indies in the Far East; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Music

Roy Shield, NBC Chicago conductor, to direct concert of NBC Summer Symphony and to conduct his own tone poem, "Gloucester"; also Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" Suite, Pierne's Concertstücke for Harp and Orchestra, with Edward Vito, harpist, and Sibelius' symphonic poem, "En Saga"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Drama

Merle Oberon to play in a comedy of mistaken identity in "Lincoln Highway" serial; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Sunday

Premieres

Edgar Bergen and "Charlie" to begin their regular winter season, with Judy Garland as first guest; also Abbott and Costello as comedy regulars; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Irene Rich to return, playing the lead in serial story, "Dear John"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Music

Egon Petri, Netherlands pianist, to play the first of two recitals, substituting for Julius Mattfeld, organist; CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Library of Congress Beethoven quartet recital by Budapest Quartet to feature the Quartet in D Major, Op. 18, No. 2, and the Quartet in E Flat Major; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Recently discovered piano concerto of Liszt, entitled "Malediction," in similar vein to "Mephisto" and "Faust" music, to be played for first time in America by Erno Balogh, pianist, with Music Hall String Symphony; also Handel, Haydn, and Schubert chamber works by orchestra; Edwina Eustis to sing aria from Gluck's "Orpheus" and Strauss and Schubert lieder; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dvořák's "Serenade" Suite, Op. 22, to be featured on Frank Black's NBC String Orchestra concert, on centenary anniversary of composer; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Talk features

Virgil's "Aeneid" to be discussed by "Invitation to Learning" panel; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Round table experts to discuss "The Crisis of Capitalism—Do War and Defense Emergencies Foreshadow the End of the Free Enterprise System?"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Monday

Premieres

Cecil B. DeMille and his Radio Theater in new season with Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith, Alan Marshall, and George Murphy starred in first program in air version of film, "Tom, Dick and Harry"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"That Brewster Boy," serial drama out of Chicago, with Eddie Firestone, Jr., as juvenile lead, half hour, weekly; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music

Margaret Speaks, soprano, to sing program including Grieg's "I Love Thee," Ward's "Estrellita," Debussy's "Air de Lia" and "El Relicario" on return to evening musicale; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Defense feature

"Vox Pop" to visit New London, Conn., submarine base; CBS-WEEI, 8.

CBS

Tuning Up for the Air

Rehearsal scene in CBS Hollywood studio as the "Radio Theater" program prepares to start its eighth season on the air, Monday, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At right Cecil B. DeMille, director, is shown with Lou Silvers, conductor, cueing and timing the first program which is to star Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith, George Murphy and Alan Marshall in an air version of the film, "Tom, Dick, and Harry."

Kaufman & Fabry

Egon Petri

Netherlands pianist, to be heard in the first of two network recitals, beginning Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 9:15 a. m.

Henry Fonda On Screen At Metropolitan

"Wild Geese Calling," which Twentieth Century-Fox has adapted from the Stewart Edward White novel, is an old-fashioned action melodrama about the great frontier of the nineties. The climax of the new film at the Metropolitan arrives when "Blackie," a partially recanting villain, and Clarabella, making some amends for her dubious reputation, battle a big storm in a small boat so that Clarabella may assist at the birth of the heroine's child.

The humors are broad, the emotions sentimental. The shallowness and transparency of the characters and their problems are concealed somewhat by the artifice of the players and technicians. Good camera work exploits natural grandeur for spectacular effects.

No less important are the contributions of the principal players, who bestow upon the proceedings that authority, sincerity, and authenticity which so often come to the rescue of trivial situations. The characters receive most of their vitality from the players.

Henry Fonda acts with eager earnestness John Murdock, the hero, who cannot resist the wanderlust symbolized in the magnificent V-flight formations of the wild geese. He tries to make the hero likable and understandable even when Murdock, after marrying a dance hall hostess, is surprised and enraged to find that she is a woman with a past. Joan Bennett reveals warmth and capability as the entertainer, Sally, who shares Murdock's adventures from Seattle to Alaska. Warren William persuades the audience to share his enjoyment of "Blackie," whose chief shortcoming as a melodramatic villain is inconsistency. Barton MacLane is to be seen as a villain without a smile; Ona Munson as Clarabella, and Russell Simpson as the general factotum of Klakan, Alaska.

The pity is, of course, that so little should come from the time, effort, and expense which go into such pictures. The theme was adequate of a more generous and perceptive treatment. But the theme has been dismissed with a few shots of geese. John Brahm's direction is more than adequate. In fact, everything seems to have been at hand for the making of a more impressive picture except imagination and thoughtfulness in the script.

The companion feature is "Ice-Capades," a skating film, with Jerry Colonna, James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis, and the Ice-Capades company.

Cleveland Orchestra

The twenty-fourth season of the Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, will begin on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Oct. 9 and 11. The first program will contain Sibelius' Fifth Symphony and the Fifth of Beethoven.

Famous names form a large part of the list of soloists, but a place is reserved for Cleveland musicians. Fritz Kreisler and Sergei Rachmaninoff are on the list; also Artur Rubinstein and Albert Spalding; the newcomers Zina Francescatti and Leonard Shure, Severin Eisenberger, Leonard Rose, and the orchestra's new concertmaster, Hugo Kolberg. Beryl Rubinstein and Arthur Loesser, Cleveland duo-pianists, will also play with the orchestra.

Symphonic music of all schools and periods will be represented during the course of the season. Beethoven's First, "Eroica," and Fifth Symphonies will be heard, and Fritz Kreiser will be soloist in Beethoven's Violin Concerto. The second and Fourth Symphonies of Brahms as well as his "Variations on a Theme by Haydn" will be given. Severin Eisenberger will play Brahms' First Piano Concerto. Leonard Shure will make his Cleveland début in Brahms' Second Piano Concerto. Joseph Fuchs, former concertmaster, will be heard in the Violin Concerto by Brahms.

A concert in mid-season will be devoted to music by Mozart. Among other works of the Salzburg composer planned for the season are the "Haffner" Symphony and the Concerto for two pianos and orchestra in E flat major, in which Beryl Rubinstein and Arthur Loesser will be the soloists.

Lotte Lehmann

Lotte Lehmann will present her only Boston concert of the season at Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22. The mail order sale will open shortly at the offices of Anita Davis-Chase, where reservations are now being accepted.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2, 8, 8:10. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Fenway—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 8:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:03, 9:32.

Kenmore—"Blondie Goes Latin." 1:05, 4:05, 8:05. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 5:58, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:56, 6:55, 9:55. "Ice Capades," 11:35 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage From Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:00.

Orpheum—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 8:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:55, 7:30, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 3:50, 6:30, 8:50.

B. K. O. Boston—"Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 10:24 a. m., 12:50, 3:16, 5:42, 8:03, 10:26. Stage show: 11:37 a. m., 3:03, 4:29, 6:55, 9:21.

Scollay—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—"Broken Treaties," "Those We Love." "Dangerous Dollars," "Trouble in Store," "Travel to Tunisia," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:26.

Telepix—"Thomas on American Sea Power," "So You Think You Know Music," "T. V. A." "Mack Sennet Comedy." "Travel." "Disney Cartoon," and 30 minute news digest. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Hurricane Smith," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Blondie Goes Latin," 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 9, 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Roundup," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reluctant Dragon." "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglan. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison. 2:05, 5:09, 8:13. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 3:54, 6:58, 9:44.

Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. "Million Dollar Baby," Baby Sandy. 2 and 8.

University: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy and M. Lindsay. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:54, 7:54. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestor: "Reluctant Dragon," "Night Train." 1:48 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2:50, 7, 9:44. "Too Many Blondes." 1:50, 8:35.

Park: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and H. Heidt. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "March of Time," "West Point Widow." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2:30, 8:13. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "I'll Sell My Life," "Great Guy," James Cagney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "For Beauty's Sake." 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Mystic: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:25. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:50, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Caught in the Draft," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 1:45 and 7:45.

Orpheum: "Caught in the Draft," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:30, 4:50, 7:55. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 2:50, 6:10, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:49, 7:51. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:02, 6:21, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Million Dollar Baby," Baby Sandy. 2:30, 8:15. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling and Marsha Hunt. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Life With Caroline." 1:45, 5:45. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Great Swindle," Jack Hold and M. Reynolds. "Criminals Within."

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth and Brian Aherne. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Marie Wilson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8.

Central: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Dennis Bruce. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Melody for Three." "Petticoat Fever," Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Sunny." Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "Strange Alibi," A. Kennedy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and H. Parrish. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison and Karen Verne. 2:08, 8:06. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:40, 9:40.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Shining Hour." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Emergency Landing." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bride Came C.O.D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Dennis Bruce. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Bride Came C.O.D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bride Came C.O.D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," Warren William and Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 2:53, 8:23. "Tight Shoes," John Howard and Binnie Barnes. 3:35, 6:40, 9:51.

Lily Pons

In the past week, Lily Pons opened a trans-continental tour which will include over 30 cities of the United States and Canada and which will bring her to Boston to open the current concert season here on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at Symphony Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT MAT. TOM'W TONIGHT 8:30 Eve.-$1.10 to $3.30 Wed. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75 inc. tax.
WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
AL JOLSON IN HIS NEW MUSICAL
"HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS"

PLYMOUTH • OPENS SEPT. 8
Seats Now for All Performances
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN & MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
Eves. $2.75-.55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20-.55c.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Moves to Royale Thea., W. 45 St.—Sept. 9

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street, Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40—Air Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs., 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SATURDAY, THRU TUESDAY
Cool Plaza 58th ST. at MADISON AV
BETTE DAVIS in THE BRIDE CAME C.O.D.
1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 P.M.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
Now at our POPULAR PRICES
ORSON WELLES in CITIZEN KANE
CO-FEATURE
"SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY"
with GUY KIBBEE

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
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and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Henry FONDA • Joan BENNETT • Warren WILLIAM
"WILD GEESE CALLING"
Plus "Ice-Capades"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
★ NANCY CARROLL
in
"MR. & MRS. NORTH"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 5 to Sept. 11 Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"Tom, Dick and Harry" with Ginger Rogers, Burgess Meredith, Alan Marshall and George Murphy. Also "For Beauty's Sake" with Ned Sparks.

FIXING UP YOUR HOUSE?
ELECTRIC CONTRACTORS
INSULATION CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS
ROOFING MATERIALS
BUILDERS
EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 5, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Heads Unique Real Estate Business

Doris Carley Finds Homes For Transferred Executives All Over United States

By John Bond

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If an Oklahoma Indian named Joe, riding a Pinto pony, should rein up in front of the Newton, Mass., real estate office of Doris Carley one of these days, no one in the office would be very much surprised—least of all Miss Carley herself, founder and head of a unique business, whose fame has been spread across the nation.

It was Miss Carley's unusual idea of photographing every house in the city of Newton, as an aid to home-seekers, that won her a spot in one of Bob Ripley's "Believe It or Not" cartoons, syndicated throughout the country and, incidentally, caught the eye of Joe—a half-breed Indian who wanted to start a correspondence on his favorite topic, photography.

But with Miss Carley ideas are as plentiful as waves in the sea. And it was still another development that projected her into national prominence in a field usually dominated by men. This was her Transferred Executives' Guild.

How It Began

Miss Carley's home city of Newton is frequently called "the bedroom of Boston." Hundreds of Boston businessmen live in this suburban community, many of them executives of large corporations. In her real estate work, Miss Carley had observed that the transfer of executives was frequent, and often accompanied by considerable heartache when the family had to leave a much-enjoyed home.

Then there were always the more practical questions of how to dispose of the old house, how to find a new one equally satisfactory, and whether to leave wife and children behind until the house was disposed of.

Miss Carley's Transferred Executives' Guild, which met with instantaneous success, has solved these vexing problems for more than 700 businessmen.

How It Operates

It works like this:

Jim Ellison, an executive for the XYZ Oil Company, is notified that he has been made western regional manager with offices in Chicago. He is naturally glad of the advancement, and the whole idea appeals except for one detail—what will he do with the house he owns in Chestnut Hill, and how will the family like leaving it?

On the advice of a friend, he goes to see Miss Carley. She gives him a letter to the Transferred Executives' Guild correspondent in Chicago. When he reaches the western city, he looks up the T. E. G. man. He finds that a letter preceding him has carefully described his needs, and that several houses are already lined up for consideration. These houses will be similar in size, architecture, and cost of maintenance to the one left behind in Chestnut Hill.

He will then pick the one he wants without having to search frantically in a large and strange city. He will take a lease, paying carrying charges and agreeing to purchase the house at a prearranged price when the one he left behind is sold—probably to some newly-arrived executive seeking a home in Greater Boston.

Exchanges Sometimes Arranged

Sometimes it is possible to arrange an exchange of homes—such as that negotiated recently for a Boston businessman transferred to New York who was able to swap his home on West Newton hill for one in Montclair, N. J.

It makes no difference in what city the executive about to be transferred lives. If there is a T. E. G. correspondent in his city, and in the city to which he is going, the services of this unusual organization are available.

The Transferred Executives' Guild was started about three years ago. Member agencies were selected carefully in cities of 100,000 population throughout the United States. As the idea grew, cities of 50,000 population were included. Today there are close to 200 members, each ready to comb their territories for the right kind of home for any executive moving to their community and seeking T. E. G. assistance.

Typical of Miss Carley's way of doing business is the professional basis on which the T. E. G. operates. A $25 retainer fee is collected from the executive by the member agency to which he turns for help. Fifteen dollars is kept by the agency that makes the contact for him in the new city. Upon completion of negotiations in the latter city, the T. E. G. returns $10 to the businessman, the commission on the transaction paying the member agency for its trouble.

Miss Carley's success story is one of a personable young woman who looked hard times in the eye and made it quail.

It was about 10 years ago that she found herself out of a job when the small real estate business in which she was employed surrendered to the depression.

Four years in the rental department of this business had given her a host of ideas as to how a real estate business should be operated. Here was a chance to try them out.

She Studied Her Community

Using her home for an office, she started her own business—a business in which the traditional high pressure methods were taboo and in which highly personalized, friendly, even sympathetic service was the rule.

She made personal calls on all property owners in her immediate neighborhood and became thoroughly familiar with each property. Then came the picture idea. With a small camera she took snapshots of each house to show prospects and save time in house hunting. She also began a file of pictures and information cards of Newton properties which today is the backbone of the business.

Today, Carley Realty is ensconced in its own fireproof building on one of the city's main arteries. It has on file no less than 9,600 photographs of Newton homes—practically every dwelling on the city's 200 miles of streets.

Miss Carley is a smart-appearing, modern business woman whose quiet, unassuming ways belie her ability. She has, however, won the recognition of real estate men everywhere. She is an elected officer of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange—the first women's division ever established in the United States.

Her unique methods have won prominent mention for her in the National Real Estate Journal, the monthly publication of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and other trade journals.

By a Staff Photographer

Left—Doris Carley, in her real estate office in Newton, Mass., points to a map showing the locations, all over the United States, of the correspondents of her Transferred Executives' Guild, the development of which has brought Miss Carley into national prominence in a field usually dominated by men. Right—Miss Carley interviews the wife of a business executive who is about to be transferred to another city. The Transferred Executives' Guild in Newton will arrange for the disposal of the house this family must leave behind, and the Guild's correspondent in the city to which they are moving will help them find a new one there. Inset—One of the neat little signs, so familiar to Newton residents, that announce that Carley Realty has concluded another real estate deal.

Backstage With the Circus Again, We Meet The Man Who Trains the 'Big Cats'

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting things to watch in the circus is the "big cats." Long ago, somewhere around the year 60, Pliny wrote of a man who was condemned to death because he had tamed a lion. Evidently the Romans believed that a man who could tame lions was a dangerous citizen. Surely, if Pliny were to hear about Alfred Court, the slight, polite little Frenchman, who is one of the world's greatest trainers of jungle dwellers—he would be still more astonished. For this famous, gentle-mannered lion tamer, has developed his own theories of training by which, without brutality of any sort, animals learn obedience from that best of teachers, experience.

As Alfred Court himself told me on my second backstage adventure with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus: "My own method, Mademoiselle, is just contrary to what people usually believe about the training of wild animals. You can never train any animal by being savage with him. That way you can never teach him to do what you want—to come to you like a dog when you call. How can I take a live leopard in my arms, or around my neck unless he has become my friend, and likes my company—likes to be with me?

You Cannot Be Rude

"You cannot be rude to an animal, hit him, and expect him to like you or to be obedient. Everybody knows that jungle animals are savage; but I want to prove to people that they are also intelligent. All that I have is this little whip, my voice, and a little stick like the one you use for dogs, to prevent an animal from jumping on me."

"C'est vrai, Mademoiselle," said Madame Court who speaks no English, as I looked amazed. The stick looked more like a garden prop for wandering string beans than the companion one would choose for a walk in the lions' cage.

"And the whip I use for their cues, not for discipline," Court continued. "If I crack my whip on the right, then they know they are to go to the left. In the beginning of their training, when they do well, they are given a small piece of meat on this same stick as a reward. That is the real principle, the foundation of my training—an animal gets something good for a reward. And when he is bad, I make a noise with the stick just as you would fold a newspaper at a barking dog. That is his only punishment; and soon an animal learns that he has lost his reward by his own disobedience, and that I do not have the intention to be mean to him.

"All of my trainers have been taught the methods I use," Alfred Court explained further. "If an understudy—if you, Mademoiselle were in the cage with me for the first time, the animals would try to jump on you. But if you went in with me every day for a month, they would soon become used to you. Then after that you could take my place." (There is an Englishwoman now, Miss May Kovar, working as one of the three Court trainers.) "But," said Court, "you must do the same thing with the whip, make exactly the same movements as I do, and follow the same routine. If you change anything in the slightest, all is lost.

"Wild animals (the Court act includes in the same cages, tigers, jaguars, leopards, panthers, pumas, Himalayan and Polar bears), can be taught exactly the same as horses. It's just more dangerous working with them, that's all."

Maybe so. But a horse is still preferable to a lion in the backyard, as far as most people are concerned.

First Visit to America

And for those to whom the circus means "horses"—there is the superb "Belmonte," the high-spirited Andalusian thoroughbred, ridden so superbly by his master, the Viscount Roberto de Vasconcellos, Count Ponte da Barca. This is the first visit to America of both Belmonte and Vasconcellos, for until just before the Nazis arrived in Paris, the latter was exhibiting four other prize mounts there. Suddenly they were requisitioned by the French Government for cavalry service—and the caballero who rode horses for his living had no horse. It was impossible then to buy one of any kind in France and Vasconcellos went to Spain, where quite miraculously he found Belmonte untouched by revolutionary bullets.

There is a Continental picturesqueness to both horse and rider, for Vasconcellos, as the son of the second Count Ponte da Barca, Secretary of the Treasury and former Premier of Portugal before the dethronement of King Manuel, was educated to ride the finest of European blooded horses.

Whatever Vasconcellos whispers in Portuguese to Belmonte just before their graceful gallop into the ring, does wonders to reassure the horse. At the entrance he is tense, rising high on his hind feet and shaking his head, but the second that his master gives the command, Belmonte, with perfect rhythm, dances exquisitely to arias from "Carmen."

Many Nationalities

Although Vasconcellos as yet speaks very little English, he has had no conversational difficulties in the circus, for it includes among its number more than thirty-four different nationalities represented. Some performers are from conquered countries, some from neutral lands, and others from nations now belligerent. Yet the friendly tolerance and liberal political generosity shown by these workers, has produced a marvelous brotherliness and unity of circus spirit. As one athlete said to me: "If we can all get along here as well as we do, considering we work so closely under one roof—why can't governments?"

No circus story would be complete without mention of its clowns, whose drolleries amuse and delight—as they fall through ladders, spill water down the backs of "lady" clowns, and climb, 25 to a car, out of the depths of a single-seater automobile.

Meets the 'King of Clowns'

I asked the celebrated Felix Adler, known to all circus-goers as the "King of Clowns," how such tricks "happen."

"Well," said Felix, sitting carefully on the edge of a chair lest he squash the huge bustle on the back of his red-striped pantaloons. "I'm used to that question. A lot of people have funny ideas about a clown; think he's a broken-hearted Pagliacci character, or a man who has been generally disappointed in life. But that's not the truth. Clowning is a profession—a business the same as anything else. A man must equip himself with study and experience the same as for any other occupation.

"The idea for my present make-up came from the expression in a pig's face. We use a pig in the circus, and if you'll look at him, you'll see how his eyes look funny and sad at the same time. And that's what clowns never forget—that while their business may seem to be making you feel sorry for them, you must be made to laugh at the same time. I've been in the circus for over 30 years now, and I still think at each performance, the more laughs I can get, the better business man I am becoming.

"When I was a boy in Clinton, Iowa, I was big, clumsy, and awkward. I worked as an apprentice in an acrobatic act; but every time I went to do the tricks, I missed somehow because of my clumsiness. When I found it made folks laugh, I began missing stunts on purpose. Often that's how a clown's tricks are really thought up. We study funny situations in real life until we get ideas of what makes people laugh. Then we learn how to do it.

Have Friends Everywhere

"No, there's never been a Mrs. Adler," Felix went on, as he shuffled heavily over in his big comedy shoes for a drink at the water-cooler. "My mother was always my best sweetheart until she passed on two years ago. Now I concentrate on my work, and then traveling around you make friends. Circus people usually have friends all over. I correspond regularly with one professional man in Virginia, a very dignified gentleman who likes to spend his vacations with the circus. I sent him a pair of these big heavy shoes and one of my own costumes, and now he looks forward every year to having a chance to wear them in a performance.

"All in all, it's a great life, and I love it; wouldn't change for any other."

And on thinking back over the interesting people I had talked to—it seemed to me that, without exception, they had all echoed Felix Adler's tribute to "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Part III today concludes Miss Foster's "Backstage With the Circus" story.

Junior's Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Junior's Mother's Cookies

1 cup shortening
2 cups sugar
3 eggs
3½ cups pastry flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar. Beat eggs (whole) and add to creamed butter and sugar. Add flour, baking powder, and salt sifted together. Form into rolls and wrap in waxed paper. Chill in refrigerator. Slice in thin slices and bake for eight minutes at 450° F.

Sun Gold Cake

½ cup butter
⅔ cup granulated sugar
2 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons grated orange rind
½ cup water
2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
¾ cup orange marmalade
½ cup nuts

Cream butter. Add sugar and mix until very soft. Add other ingredients and beat two minutes. Pour into a loaf pan that has been lined with wax paper. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

A. W. L.

Dinner Table Reflection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I light tall candles.
I need not hide
Their gentle glow from
The world outside.
Thank God for my privilege
This eventide.

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let Me State My Case, Please!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before we were married, her father said to me: "Henry, you are going to find out that no matter how good a husband you are, the little woman will find something to harp on. Take me, for example. I read mystery stories and I get just as much riding as some of my acquaintances who break commandments one to ten, inclusive." And as I found out, Sal's father was right—and how!

You've guessed it by this time. I am the man who won't ask directions. Of course, like Mark Twain's comment on the report of his passing, it is slightly exaggerated.

Once upon a time I would ask anyone for directions. Then came a trip to Boston in 1922. One day I asked how to find an address which, so I learned later, much later, was but a few blocks from the hotel. The directions were to take a certain street and go straight. Can you imagine going straight on a Boston street?

Miles and cities passed and still the same directions. Go straight. Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea passed with their educational institutions and their historical landmarks. Finally, after 19 miles and at least 119 directions of "go straight," I gave up.

Still I was not discouraged. It's just Bostonians who can't give directions, I thought. Yet I tried it in Ohio and Pennsylvania with no more success. Sure, I admit I once drove an extra five miles rather than tell anyone that I was looking for a street named Ginger Plum Lane!

Now, I have my road maps. And I only ask directions of the police.

But kindly lend me a bit of sympathy for my plight. I am a social outcast. Mothers call in their children when I pass. They peep through shade-drawn windows. Walter Scott described my status when he said, "I have sunk to vile depths." Criminals receive sympathy but not I. I am worse than Philip Nolan, more degraded than Judas Iscariot. For I am the man who won't ask directions.

Henry

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

New Field Open For Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Jean Satterlee Lewis of Sunland, California, is the first woman meteorologist specialist employed by a United States air line. After she has worked as a junior meteorologist for seven months, she will be eligible for a position as a senior meteorologist. During these first seven months she will be working with a senior meteorologist of Transcontinental and Western Airlines, Inc.

Recently the United States Weather Bureau held a civil service examination for assistant meteorologists, and Mrs. Lewis received a grade of 97.86 per cent. But when she was offered a position with TWA, she accepted that instead of the opening with the Weather Bureau.

Mrs. Lewis is well qualified for this particular position, as her studies at the University of California at Los Angeles were under Dr. Jakob Bjerknes, who, with his father, Dr. V. Bjerknes, developed the theory of air-mass analysis in Norway twenty years ago.

Mrs. Lewis is a Phi Betta Kappa. She graduated from the U. C. L. A. in 1936, and later specialized in physics, mathematics, and meteorology at the University of Redlands, where she received her master's degree last spring.

The appointment of Mrs. Lewis as a TWA meteorologist specialist indicates that a new field is open to college girls proficient in physics. Because the Army, Navy, and Weather Bureau are making great demands for air-mass analysis specialists, women students with high scholastic standing in mathematics and physics are being encouraged to prepare for air-line meteorology employment.

E. S. J.

A Snug Robe For Master Tommy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the blanket in Tommy's stroller drags on the ground and catches in the wheels, instead of covering the young man's knees as it should—then it is time for Mother to sew the blanket into an envelope.

Folded double to form a rectangle, then loosely stitched by hand along two sides, the carriage robe becomes a modified sleeping bag, providing warmth both under and over the child. He is slipped into the envelope much as a pillow is slid into its case (only this pillow wiggles and kicks), thus riding warm and snug from his armpits to his toes.

Best of all, the young rider cannot kick off this robe arrangement as Mother or Sister wheels him about. When he is wrapped up in his blanket envelope, he is there to stay!

New Cream Deodorant safely Checks Perspiration

1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

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ARRID

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At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars)

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FULL LENGTH ROLLS!

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Make a Salad Today With Plain, Unflavored KNOX GELATINE

Burnett's pure VANILLA

Favorite for ninety-four years . . . Burnett's is still the single pure vanilla preferred across the nation to flavor cakes, frostings, desserts and candies.

Did someone mention the NEW Revlon Lipstick and the way it stays on?

Someone? Half the smart girls in 48 states are raving about the way Revlon Lipstick stays on—shimmering bright and never gooey. Raving about the marvelous shades to match their Revlon fingertips—(Scarlet Slipper, Red Punch, Rosy Future, f'instance). If you want perfection-plus, get a Revlon Lipstick now, this very minute, at your beauty salon or cosmetic counter.

only 60¢ also $1 size

Revlon

World's most famous name in nail enamel

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Betty Jameson to Try for Triple Next Week—Stengel Nine Here for Two-Day Stay

Defending Champion Aims To Make History at T. C. C.

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A pretty young lady from San Antonio, Texas, who has already carved quite a niche for herself in golf's Hall of Fame, will try to make that niche just a little bit deeper next week during the 45th national women's amateur championship at The Country Club in Brookline.

She is Betty Jameson, the soft-spoken girl who already is a veteran of the links and who will be defending the title she won the past two years. Her prime ambition in the tournament which begins next Monday is to win the affair for a third time in a row and thus join the other four ladies who have accomplished the feat.

Although her score in a practice round yesterday at the Clyde Street course could not compare with the even-par 73's turned in by two or her rivals—Clara Callendar of Pasadena, Calif., and Helen Sigel of Philadelphia—she earnestly believes she can turn the trick. Betty had a 78, which is a creditable score, but what pleased her most was the way she was hitting the ball. That fact, plus her added experience, she believes, will give her as good a chance as anyone in the field of 126.

Predecessors

Miss Jameson's predecessors in the matter of triple wins are Beatrix Hoyt, Alexa Stirling, Glenna Collett, and Virginia Van Wie. Miss Hoyt started the parade in 1896, '97, and '98; Miss Stirling won in 1916, and again in 1919 and '20 after a two-year cancellation because of the war; Miss Collett, now Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, took the title in 1928, '29, and '30, besides winning it on three other occasions; and Miss Van Wie won in 1932, '33, and '34. The latter's first victory came at Salem, when the tournament was last held in this district.

There is little doubt that Betty will have a more difficult task in winning again this year than she did last year at Del Monte, Calif. A year ago she had only one really hard match, and that saw her defeating Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., 6 and 5. Next week her experiences will probably follow the pattern of two years ago, when she had to struggle through the tournament and then beat Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta in the final.

Semifinalists

In the field this year are any number of outstanding performers, including the other three semifinalists of last year. These include Miss Callendar, Miss Cothran, and Mrs. James Ferrie of Long Beach, Calif. Other former champions are Margaret Curtis of Essex, 1907, '11, and '12, and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., the 1937 titlist.

In addition the field will again number Miss Kirby, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Newell, who went to the semifinals in 1939—the first year she tried; Louise Suggs of Atlanta, southern champion; Phyllis Otto of Omaha, an up-and-coming youngster; Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, the western title-holder; Georgie Tainter of Fargo, N. D.; and Dorothy Traung of San Francisco.

Local Opposition

Opposition to Miss Jameson from the local Massachusetts delegation will be headed by Deborah Verry of Worcester, present State champion, and Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River, three-time Bay State winner and former eastern winner. Altogether there will be 17 from Massachusetts and 33 from New England.

Other outstanding New England entrants include Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, former State champion; Rosamond Vahey, another State winner; Mrs. Willie Howard of Wellesley; and Mrs. Henri Prunaret of Charles River.

The championship will be contested over the Clyde and Squirrel units at The Country Club, marking the first time that a title tournament at the famous old club has not been contested on the Old Course. There will be an 18-hole qualifying round Monday, with the 64 low scorers entering match play Tuesday. There will be one round Tuesday, two Wednesday, and single rounds of 18 holes each on Thursday and Friday. The final will be at 36 holes on Saturday.

Golf-for-All Club Players Work Out Membership Dues

By the Associated Press

BORGER, Texas—Out here at the top of Texas, sinking putts has become almost as important as sinking oil wells.

In this Panhandle area of Borger and adjacent Phillips, they claim to have more golfers per capita than any other similar section of the United States. And it all came about largely through a co-operative arrangement whereby a fellow doesn't have to have money to play.

Population of the two towns totals 12,000 and more than 1,000 shoot the little white pellet around the oil rigs that dot the two courses. At Phillips, which has only 3,000 inhabitants, one-third of the population plays.

As a result of such intense golf interest, the Canadian Hills Club at Phillips is cpening a new $12,000 seaside bent grass greens course, built entirely through the labor of members on their days off from work. One of the features is that membership may be worked out by those who earn below a certain wage scale. Six eight-hour working days pay for a membership.

The Huber club has a similar arrangement.

Together the courses had 52,000 registrations for play during the past year. Of this total some 33,000 were on the Huber course and Cne Root, pro, explained that 60 per cent were non-club members.

Walter Davis, Huber Company executive, is the father" of golf in Borger. Through his efforts the Huber course was built in 1937, first as a nine-hole sand greens layout. Now it is an 18-hole grass greens course.

Incidentally, the Huber course was built by Huber Company employees, just as the Canadian Hills course was constructed by Phillips Company workers.

Root is largely responsible for the golf interest in Borger. Through promotion of tournaments, one of them the Hutchinson County open, he brought the game to its high place in this area.

Root has produced some outstanding golfers, one of the most noted being Edith Estabrooks, tutored by Root on her father's course in Dubuque when she was 10 years old. At 14 she won the State championship, at 15 the women's western junior crown and at 18 the women's western championship.

Grace Sears, Toronto To Play at Brookline

TORONTO, Sept. 5 (CP)—Grace Sears of Toronto, one of Canada's ranking golfers and holder of the Toronto and district championship, will play in the United States women's open golf championships starting Monday at The (Brookline) Country Club near Boston.

Lightning Class At Skaneateles

SKANEATELES, N. Y., Sept. 5 (AP)—With the defending champion out of competition, 25 of the best small boat sailors in the east and midwest hit the starting mark today in the third annual quest for the Lightning Class Association's national championship on Skaneateles Lake. There is no outstanding favorite.

The 19-foot sloop is comparatively new in sailing competition, but skippers and crews bring considerable seamanship experience for the two-day, three race program.

The first race is scheduled over a three-mile triangular course, twice around.

The 25 entries this year make the program the association's largest. John Barnes, Skaneateles, won the first regatta at Barnegat Bay, L. I., which had 14 entries, and the second meeting at Riverside, Conn., last year, which also had 14.

Illness forced Barnes to withdraw from the 1941 regatta, but his brother, George, Central New York district champion, is expected to be well up with the leaders.

Collapse Again

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—The Washington Redskins, who lost the 1940 national professional football championship to the Chicago Bears, 73-0, collapsed again.

Guests at a naval training station, the squad of 46 players was herded into the station's boxing ring for a mass introduction.

The platform gave way under what statisticians figured was a burden of 10,121 pounds.

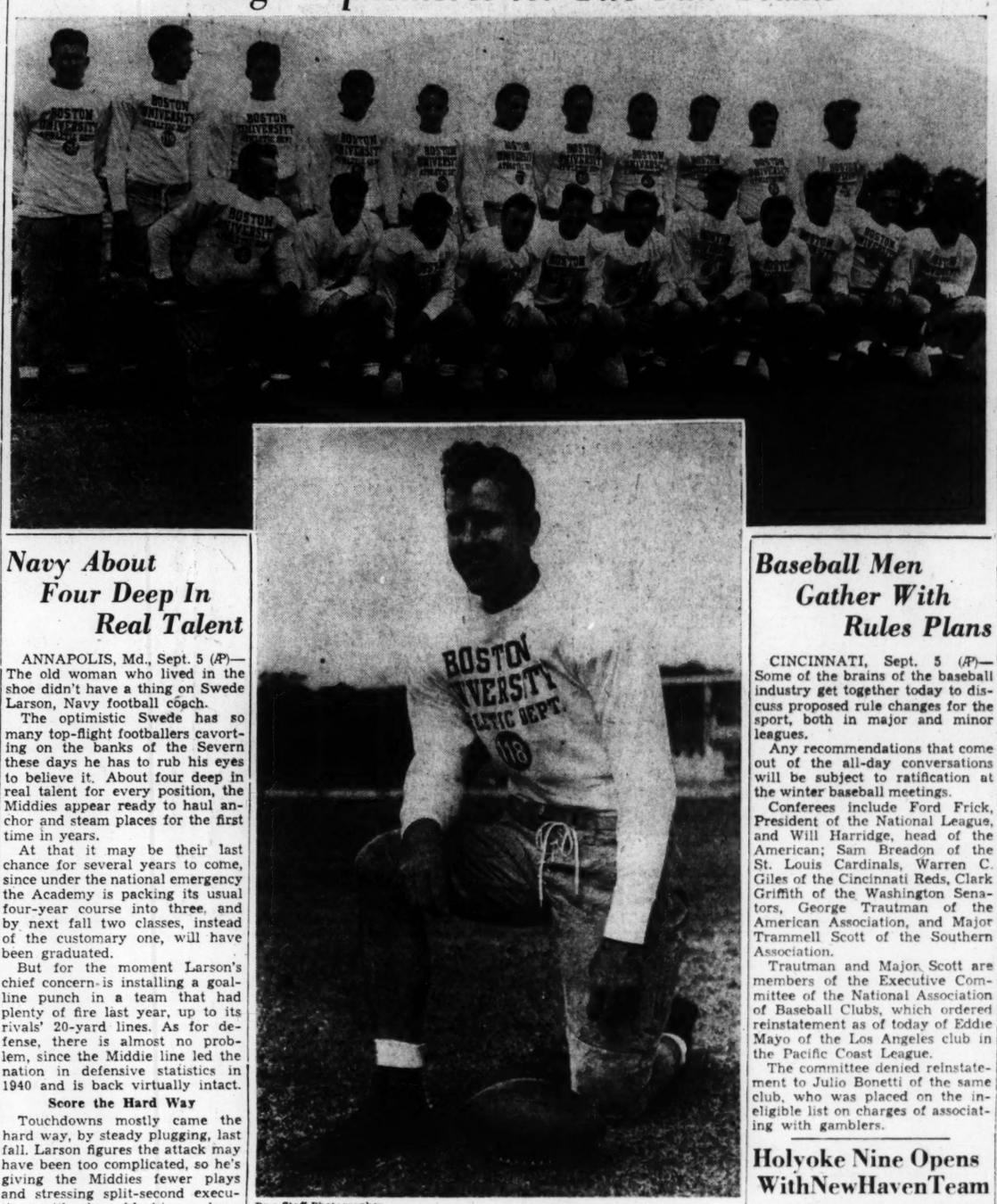
First Scrimmage

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Holy Cross varsity footballers had their first taste of scrimmage yesterday, Coach Joe Sheeketski sending the Crusaders through an arduous 35-minute session. The scrimmage featured a strenuous day for the squad, with rugged contact work for linemen being stressed.

Makes R. I. History

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5 (AP)—Stan Koslowski, 17-year-old Wannamoisett caddie, yesterday became the first in Rhode Island golf history to hold three State titles in one year. Previous winner of the schoolboy and caddie crowns, Stan won the junior title by defeating Art Rose of Pawtucket, 5 and 4.

Enough Sophomores for Two Full Teams



By a Staff Photographer

On the Bright Side of the B. U. Picture

Coach Pat Hanley may have lost 12 seniors from his last year's Boston University squad, but here are enough sophomores who reported for the first day of practice yesterday to relieve the situation more than a little. This squad, incidentally, has been termed by Hanley the best yearling outfit the Terriers have had since 1934. Kneeling, left to right: Larry Cugini, Bob Smith, Ross Barzelay, Leon Peao, Don Giles, John Murphy, Francis Curtis, John Barbas, Ernie Dorr, Leo Gully, and Mandell Bufford. Standing, left to right: Bob Irwin, Warren Langley, Al Flanders, Dan McCarthy, Gordon Feid, George Kurs, Pete Lamana, Jim Anderson, Denton Fernald, Bob Carroll, and John Hegarty. Inset: George Radulski, Terrier tackle and team captain.

Navy About Four Deep In Real Talent

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 5 (AP)—The old woman who lived in the shoe didn't have a thing on Swede Larson, Navy football coach.

The optimistic Swede has so many top-flight footballers cavorting on the banks of the Severn these days he has to rub his eyes to believe it. About four deep in real talent for every position, the Middies appear ready to haul anchor and steam places for the first time in years.

At that it may be their last chance for several years to come, since under the national emergency the Academy is packing its usual four-year course into three, and by next fall two classes, instead of the customary one, will have been graduated.

But for the moment Larson's chief concern is installing a goal-line punch in a team that had plenty of fire last year, up to its rivals' 20-yard lines. As for defense, there is almost no problem, since the Middie line led the nation in defensive statistics in 1940 and is back virtually intact.

Score the Hard Way

Touchdowns mostly came the hard way, by steady plugging, last fall. Larson figures the attack may have been too complicated, so he's giving the Middies fewer plays and stressing split-second execution, with clean blocking a keynote to shake loose such breakaway runners as Bill Busik and Howie Clark.

As a running mate for Busik, one of the nation's leading ground gainers in 1940, Navy mentors are priming Jack Davis of Glencoe, Ill., a fancy stepper from the undefeated Plebes of 1940. Other veteran ball-toters include Wes Gebert, Sammy Boothe, Alan Cameron, Phil Gutting and Sherry Werner. Tony Ploszay of McKeesport, Pa., and Warren Montgomery of Keyser, W. V., are promising newcomers.

Blocking assignments will be handled by Johnny Harrell, a regular bowling ball; Bill Chip and Johnny Hebron, all veterans, and Clyde Siegfried of Altoona, Pa., up from the Plebes.

Ready for another season of yeoman work in the line are Capt. Bob Froude of San Bernardino, Calif., Bob Zoeller, Lars Wanggaard, Willis Maxson and John McTighe, ends; Gene Flathmann, Bill Chewning, Dick Opp and Joe Donohoe, tackles; Vito Vitucci, Jack Hill and Joe Sliwka, guards, and Jim Donaldson and Joe Ringenberg, centers. All are veterans.

Star Sophs

Crack sophomores include Fred Schnurr of New York City at tackle; Arthur Knox, a Kentuckian, a guard; Bob Wootan, from Washington State, at end, and Joe Berry at center.

For two weeks in August the Middies went through conditioning and at the end of September's first week they already are hitting hard, ready for a tough schedule that sends them against:

Sept. 27, William and Mary; Oct. 4, West Virginia; Oct. 11, Lafayette; Oct. 18, Cornell at Baltimore; Oct. 25, Harvard at Boston. Nov. 1, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Nov. 8, Notre Dame at Baltimore; Nov. 22, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; Nov. 29, Army at Philadelphia.

U. S. Open Polo

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Cecil Smith, 10-goal Texas star, and his Lone Star State team will open competition in the National open polo championships Sept. 13 at the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island against J. C. (Cocie) Rathbone's Pelicans, it was announced today.

The Pelicans, with Rathbone at back, Laddie Sanford at No. 1, veteran internationalist Winston Guest at No. 2 and George Oliver at No. 3, are considered one of the best-balanced of the five teams entered.

The second match on Sept. 14 will send Stewart Iglehart's Westbury four against Mike Phipps' Gulf Stream team, in the first semifinal. Ebby Gerry's Aknusti team will meet the Texas-Pelicans winner in the second semifinal Sept. 16, with the final Sept. 21.

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Don Budge beat Adrian Quist of Australia, 8—6, 6—1, 6—2 to clinch Davis Cup for United States, three matches to two.

Two More Signed by Nelson

Swede Nelson returned from the New York All-Star game with the signed contracts of two more players, Joe Ungerer, tackle from Fordham, and Lou Ghecas, a back from Georgetown. Both start practice in preparation for the Chicago Bears within a couple of days. Both saw action in the New York game last Wednesday night.

The Fordham star plays at 220 and towers to the 6-foot mark. He joins an already weight-packed tackle squad, which includes Bill Watson, 225 pounds; John Yauckoes, 250 pounds; Nick Drahos, 212 pounds, and Ted Konetsky, 205 pounds. There is a possibility that both Ungerer and Konetsky will be shifted to the guard and end squads respectively.

The Georgetown graduate, Ghecas, turned out to be the Hoyas best ground gainer last season. He is not a power runner in any sense of the word; depending more on his speed and elusiveness to pile up the yardage. Built along compact lines, standing 5ft. 9in., and weighing 175 pounds, Ghecas is most effective on spread formations, and wide sweeping plays. It is expected that Lou will operate from the right halfback position.

Ghecas joins Charlie O'Rouke, Lou Montgomery, Hank Toczylowski, Mort Landsberg, Walter Matuzczak, Allan Donelli, and Joe Gardella in the Nelson backfield. Swede will have two more men on the premises before the Stars take their final crack of the year at the professional teams.

Tickets for the Crosscup Pishon game are now on sale at Fenway Park, the Boston Garden, and at the downtown office, 245 Washington Street, Boston. Reservations may be obtained by calling Laf. 6242.

Red Birds Recall Seven

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds, American Association champs, have announced the recall of seven optioned players and the selection of four young pitchers for 1942 try-outs. None of the recalled players will report before next season unless an emergency arises.

Recalled were: Catcher Joe Niedson and Infielder Gene Ciolek of the Springfield (Ohio) Club; Pitchers Tom Sunkel and Ken Burkhardt from Syracuse, N. Y.; Outfielder Stan Musial from Rochester, N. Y., and Outfielders Bill Rabe and Hooper Triplett from New Orleans.

Try-outs will be given pitchers Bill Osborne and Gilbert Dobbs from Springfield, and Pitchers Earl Gray and Carl Hilbert of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Baseball Men Gather With Rules Plans

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5 (AP)—Some of the brains of the baseball industry get together today to discuss proposed rule changes for the sport, both in major and minor leagues.

Any recommendations that come out of the all-day conversations will be subject to ratification at the winter baseball meetings.

Conferees include Ford Frick, President of the National League, and Will Harridge, head of the American; Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals, Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds, Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, George Trautman of the American Association, and Major Trammell Scott of the Southern Association.

Trautman and Major Scott are members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Baseball Clubs, which ordered reinstatement as of today of Eddie Mayo of the Los Angeles club in the Pacific Coast League.

The committee denied reinstatement to Julio Bonetti of the same club, who was placed on the ineligible list on charges of associating with gamblers.

Holyoke Nine Opens With New Haven Team

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Pairings for the Middle Atlantic tournament of the American Baseball Congress, starting here Saturday, pit the Holyoke Knights of Columbus nine against St. Mary's of New Haven, Conn., in the opening game.

The winner of the tourney will qualify for the national championships, which start Sept. 20 at Battle Creek, Mich.

Other pairings promised duels between Gilbert and Barker, West Springfield, and Spring Grove A. A., Baltimore; New Auburn, Maine, Crusaders against Glens Falls, N. Y.; and First Sports Club, New York, against Linden, N. J.

Winners of the Saturday morning games will meet in semi-final tilts in the afternoon. The final game is listed for Sunday.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Giants' National League lead cut to 2½ games over St. Louis by double loss to Chicago Cubs, as Cards beat Reds.

Ready for Phillies

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Tobin, Braves

This veteran right-hander, who already has beaten the Phillies twice this year, will go after his 13th victory tomorrow—Ladies' Day—in the opening game of the week-end series at Braves Field. The Braves and Phils meet twice on Sunday.

Braves Return Home For Three Games With Phils

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having witnessed the clinching of the fifth American League pennant by the Yankees in six years, Boston today awaited the less-spectacular return of the Braves. The local National Leaguers play a Ladies' Day single with the humble Phillies here tomorrow and a double-header on Sunday, prior to leaving on their final swing around the western circuit. The engagement originally scheduled for today was moved back to manufacture the bargain bill.

Manager Casey Stengel will pitch Jim Tobin, his ace, in the series opener and use Tom Earley and Manny Salvo on Sunday.

Tobin Ready

Knuckleball Tobin, who already has beaten the cellar dwellers twice, will be trying for his 13th victory. He has gone the full distance in each of his last 13 starts, which must be a record for the season. The last time out he pitched a six-hitter at Philadelphia and won easily, 8-3. Jim would like to go as high as 16 or 17 victories before going home for the winter.

Hope of moving up in the standing is rapidly disappearing for the Braves, but Stengel intends to stay in there swinging so long as a mathematical possibility exists. Five full games separate them from the sixth-place Chicago Cubs, who yesterday made the front page by winning a double-header from the contending Cardinals. Casey showed how serious he is about catching the Cubs by calling a workout at Braves Field this morning.

Miss Ross

The Braves will be glad when this race is over. It has been full of disappointments. Starting with the spring training loss of Chet Ross, Stengel has been chased by a series of misfortunes and bad breaks. It might have been a very different story with Ross in left field every day. Last year he hit .281 and drove in 89 runs. There were 17 homers. Rowell, who did .305 in 1940, has slumped about 30 points. Miller and Moore, too, slipped. And the decline of the attack indirectly caused Errickson and Salvo to lose their grip on the mound.

However, there is always consolation in the fact that, with all of his regulars back to normal, Stengel may come back strong in '42. Before then, also, Bob Quinn will have made a tour of the trading market.

Cronin Tried

All has not been sunshine at Fenway Park, either. The Red Sox saw their last flickering hope of a flag snuffed out yesterday. Joe Cronin, of course, knew for weeks that he could land no higher than second, but it can be said that he went down fighting. In a final effort to keep the race alive, he used three right fielders, two first basemen, two shortstops, two left fielders, three second sackers and a couple of pitchers—though not at the same time.

Joe, himself, finished the game in left field, with Ted Williams in right, Skeeter Newsome, Carey and Doerr took turns at the keystone bag. Finney and Spence were on first. Jim Tabor played the entire game at third base for the first time since Aug 21. Dick Newsome, the losing pitcher, absorbed his ninth defeat.

In Stride

Except for a mild celebration in the clubhouse after the game, it was just another day in the life of the Yankees. Clinching pennants is an old story with most of them and they merely took the event in stride. They probably would have put on a better show had Joe McCarthy and Di Maggio been on hand. Just the same, this has been a grand year for the Yanks and they will be favored whether it is Brooklyn or St. Louis in the World Series.

Passed three times yesterday by Atley Donald, Ted Williams now has 132 bases on balls for the year. Not that there is any particular significance to the record, but Ted would like to break Babe Ruth's standard of 170 walks in 1923. The Red Sox boy must get 38 in the remaining 18 games to tie, which is unlikely. He might have made it except for an early-season ankle injury.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Cleveland at Detroit postponed, rain; double-header Saturday.
St. Louis at Chicago (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Philadelphia at Boston, play as part of double-header Sunday, Sept. 7.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (two).
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Philadelphia (two).

National League

Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn (two).
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Amherst Practice

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 5 (AP)—Only two of the 13 available lettermen were missing when Coach Lloyd Jordan launched Amherst's initial football workout by putting 35 candidates through two practice sessions yesterday. The absentees were Frank Thomas and Bud Hasse, who were expected today.

The Lord Jeffs were given a stiff brand of conditioning work during the morning and Jordan organized three elevens for the afternoon's work on fundamentals.

Wansa Burns Up Augusta Course With 69 Score

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 5 (AP)—Willie Wansa, a mite of a lad who packs a terrific tee wallop, burned up the Augusta Country Club's dew-soaked fairways today with a 211 total for the first 54 holes of the 72-hole Maine open golf championship tournament.

The Summit Springs pro carded a 34-35—69, two under par, on his outgoing round today to maintain a seven-stroke over steady Roy Adams, of Prouts Neck, who had a 36-35—71 for a 218 total.

If the 136-pound leader keeps his pace the tournament record of 289 held by Adams and Ernie Newnham, of Portland, appeared likely to be broken.

Going into the last round the contest shaped up as an Adams-Wansa fight. Ed Moran, assistant pro at the Country Club, who was in third place, lagged a full 19 strokes behind Wansa.

The top men were playing in the same three-some. Wansa's play drew a sizable gallery which saw some drives which reached nearly 300 yards when the leader teed off.

Edgartown Girls Take Third Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 5—The crew of girl sailors from the Edgartown Yacht Club of Martha's Vineyard yesterday captured the third race of the national women's sailing championship being held under the auspices of the American Yacht Club. Edgartown's victory brought them up to a point and a quarter behind the leaders, Riverside Y. C.

The Edgartown girls also won the afternoon race, but the committee ordered a resail today. The wind died down yesterday before the starting signal and it took some of the boats from 15 to 45 minutes to cross the line. The girls (all except the winning crew) protested it was not a fair test of sailing.

The summary and point score:

Third Race—Start, 11:45—6 Miles

Club	Skipper	Finish
Edgartown, Virginia	Weston	12 52 40
Cohasset, Susie	Simonds	12 53 27
Sachem's Head, Marion	Andrews	12 54 05
Riverside, Lois	MacIntyre	12 54 21
Tarrantine, Mary	Aldrich	12 54 40
Bellport, Nancy	Underhill	1 01 40

Point Score

Riverside Y. C.	15½
Edgartown Y. C.	14¼
Cohasset Y. C.	12
Sachem's Head	10
Tarrantine Y. C.	7
Bellport Y. C.	5

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm 1b	3	1	1	1	7	0	0
*Rosar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosetti 3b	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Rizzuto ss	5	1	3	3	2	2	0
Henrich cf	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0
Selkirk rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Dickey c	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	2	2	5	6	1
Priddy 3b 1b	3	1	1	1	5	1	0
Donald p	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	36	6	10	12	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Fox rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spence rf 1b	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cronin ss lf	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Williams lf rf	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Finney 1b	3	0	2	2	6	1	0
Carey 2b	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	3	1
Peacock c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
L Newsome 2b ss	4	0	0	0	5	5	0
H Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	3	5	6	27	13	2

*Batted for Sturm in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Henrich, Keller, Selkirk, Rosar, Rizzuto, Finney 2. Two-base hits, Henrich, Keller, Di Maggio. Double plays, Crosetti, Gordon and Priddy; Dickey and Gordon; Cronin, L. Newsome and Finney. Left on base, New York 8, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Donald 4, by Harris 2. Struck out, by Donald 3, by Harris 4. Hits, off H. Newsome 4 in 2 innings, none out in third; off Harris, 4 in 7 innings. Wild pitch, Harris. Hit by pitcher, by H. Newsome, Henrich. Losing pitcher, H. Newsome. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Attendance (actual), 13,088.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	392	112	161	34	105	.411
Cronin	468	90	150	14	89	.321
Fox	255	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	439	87	130	18	93	.296
Finney	432	71	123	3	42	.285
Peacock	236	25	67	0	28	.284
Tabor	419	54	116	13	88	.277
Doerr	436	60	120	15	78	.275
Di Maggio	491	120	132	6	40	.269
Pytlak	204	30	79	1	35	.269
Spence	197	22	47	2	26	.239
Newsome	201	21	44	1	14	.219
Carey	16	7	2	0	2	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	395	44	122	0	25	.309
Rowell	424	43	116	4	49	.274
Masterii	319	47	86	1	22	.270
West	431	58	116	10	60	.269
Waner	263	31	71	2	37	.268
Moore	318	34	84	4	33	.264
Sisti	443	53	113	1	42	.258
Masi	131	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	95	16	22	1	9	.232
Miller	485	43	108	6	56	.223
Montgomery	41	3	9	0	1	.220
Gremp	66	5	14	0	6	.212
Roberge	79	6	16	0	5	.203
Berres	227	16	43	0	13	.189

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Ted Schroeder eliminated Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7, 8—6, in fourth round of national singles tennis tourney.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2100
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock St.

Present Evidence Points to Nickel World Series as Cardinals Drop Two Games

And Talking of . . . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Game in the Rough

LONDON—Golf has been hard hit in Britain by the war, because people nowadays are more and more pressed to find spare time and money and clubs' incomes have consequently decreased in inverse ratio to the difficulty of keeping courses in good order.

That is the merest outline of the difficulty. The details which fill in the picture, range from such metaphorical bunkers as labor shortage for non-essential occupations to such literal hazards as barrage balloons on the fairway, anti-aircraft gun — or searchlight — emplacements, plowed areas where folk now dig for victory instead of golf balls, herds of grazing sheep, and other evidences of the need to utilize open spaces for national ends.

War-time generalizations are often glaringly inaccurate when applied to particular circumstances, and in some places—where there are evacuated communities, for example, or concentrations of service personnel—the links are crowded. But the average golf club, with many members absent and the rough looking more and more like a wilderness, is a shadow of its former self. Some have closed down—"for the duration," anyway.

Carrying On

The great majority of clubs are carrying on, somehow, however, within varying limits, and they have been generous (as you would expect) in offering their amenities to people on service and to members on leave. But competitions, if any, are of purely local character, and big tournament play — the headline material of pre-war days —is out altogether.

This does not mean the public is deprived of all opportunities to see good golf. It has quite a number. For the stars of the game, professional and amateur alike, have been eager to capitalize their skill for war charity purposes. The great Henry Cotton—now an officer in the Royal Air Force—has made a most notable contribution in this way and, by playing exhibition matches against other stars has raised many thousands of pounds for the Red Cross.

Altogether the game of golf has contributed nearly £50,000 of the £120,000 or so raised by the sports folk in response to the Red Cross Sportsmen's Appeal, launched under the patronage of the Duke of Gloucester, and of that sum, the total Cotton has helped to produce exceeds £30,000—a "record" of which Henry declares he is prouder than he is of all the other records he has set up on the links at various times.

Spoon Auctioned

Sometimes Britain's open champion of 1934 and 1937 (and skipper-elect of the Ryder Cup side that was about to visit the United States when war broke out) has helped to raise more than £1,000 in a single exhibition match. And I recollect once that on one occasion when this was so—at the Holme Hall Golf Club, Scunthorpe — the spoon he used was put up for auction and fetched £362, 10s.

The ladies have played their part very gallantly in this field as well. And appreciative galleries have paid up very willingly to see —if I select a ladies' foursome at random—Pamela Barton, Wanda Morgan, Mrs. Critchley (better known to golfing fans as Diana Fishwick) and Maureen Ruttle, a youngster freely discussed as a probable champion when the days of champions return again. Pam Barton's fans in the United States (where she won the Women's open championship in 1936), would agree, I feel sure, that she looks very bonny in the uniform of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force.

Meanwhile, a great deal of golf is talked and a popular question debated among the "tigers" is, What of international play after the war? And when this was being discussed at my club the other day, a division of opinion became apparent on the legislation to limit length of drive that we have been told the United States Golf Association proposes to introduce next January.

Doubtless the results of American tests along this line will be sent for the solons of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews to ponder upon, perhaps at their next meeting in the fall. And golfers as a whole will study the R. & A.'s reactions with great interest.

Conservative

Sports folk in this country are very conservative, taken altogether, and I cannot imagine a limitation upon the driveability of the golf-ball being welcomed unless it promises clearly to benefit the game by developing skill, by restricting the length and layout of courses, and by standardizing conditions in a way that deprives players not too harshly of the pleasure produced merely by long hitting.

Golf ball manufacturers—now occupied on war work—naturally viewed proposed innovations rather warily, since they have vested interests in expensive molding apparatus that would have to be replaced if the standard size of the ball were altered.

As a matter of fact, one of the great concerns in British wartime golf has been to make balls go further. In time, however, not in space. With manufacturers engaged on war work and existing supplies very limited a lost ball may prove to be an irreplaceable one. Hence an unprecedented boom in "repaints." Diligent searchers can supply quite a good supply of the raw material for this particular industry, because the general condition of the rought (and sometimes the fairway as well) make it easier to lose balls than at any previous time in the history of the game.

Carlson Faces Uphill Fight To Keep Title

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 5 (AP) —Dave Carlson, youthful National small bore rifle champion from New Haven, Conn., faced an uphill fight today to retain his laurels, but Harry Reeves, Detroit's straight-shooting policeman and holder of the National pistol title, looked like a repeater.

With four of the eight matches leading to the National small bore rifle crown out of the way, Carlson was a point behind Jack Lacy, another New Haven crack shot. The race is one of the hottest the national matches ever have experienced.

Reeves, however, with a score of 859 of 900 in three 45 caliber pistol events, was assured the National crown with that weapon, and he held a 12-point edge over his nearest foe as the hundreds of marksmen headed into the nine remaining 22 and 38 caliber events making up the championship aggregate.

Lacy, who scored possible 400's in each of Wednesday's opening 22 caliber rifle events, dropped five points in yesterday's two attractions, but his 1,595 and 1,600 put him a point ahead of Carlson, who dropped six yesterday after a "clean" first day. In third place, eight points off the perfect pace, was Carl Frank of Rochester, Minn.

Al Hemming of the Detroit police, the country's high average pistol shot, was knotted with Garfield Huddleston of the Kansas City police in second place behind Reeves with 847 of 900; C. A. Brown of Tampa, Fla., took fourth with 846, and Lee Echols, the hot shot from Nogales, Ariz., had 842 for fifth.

Scoring a perfect 400 with 33 shots in the small X ring, K. W. Snowhill of Quincy, Ill., whipped a field of 485 in the 100-yard-all-comers-metallic sights matches. He beat out some of the best shots in the National.

A new record was set by the U. S. Treasury team No. 1 in taking the Colt Trophy police team event with center fire pistol. The score of 1,179 wiped out a 1,167 mark set a year ago by Detroit's police team, which came in second yesterday with 1,159.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	85	47	.644	
St. Louis	83	47	.638	1
Cincinnati	70	58	.547	13
Pittsburgh	70	59	.543	13½
New York	62	66	.484	21
Chicago	60	74	.448	26
Boston	52	76	.406	31
Philadelphia	37	92	.287	46½

Results Sept. 4

Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3 (11 inns).
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 0 (5 inns).
Other games postponed.

Gophers In Washington On Sept. 27

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Minnesota football fans missed a chance to expect big things before last year's championship season. Prospects were just ordinary then.

Now the outlook is bright but the folks prefer to be shown. Coach Bernie Bierman finally has convinced the cash trade that pre-season giddiness is too conducive of post-season regrets.

Actually, a fragile backfield setup is toning down enthusiasm over a line, three deep most of the way, that resembles the devastating forward walls of 1934 and 1935 title teams.

Qualifies Comment

Some optimism does prevail and even Bierman expects a good team. He quickly qualifies his own comment, by saying that with a schedule like the Golden Gophers', a team "may lose a game or two and still be a good team."

It's that mere handful of trained backs that encourages calm thought. Capt. Bruce Smith, Bob Sweiger and Bill Daley return from that 1940 backfield that packed the pigskin to the heights. All-America George Franck and Quarterback Bobby Paffrath are missing. And the replacements are untried.

The halfback shortage is one of the most accute in recent Minnesota history. Demand is so great that Pee Wee Higgins, 155 pounder, is bidding for a job. With a surplus of fullbacks headed by Sweiger, they might shift Daley to right halfback because he possesses speed, drive and explosive punch that helped rack up a couple of 1940 victories.

Smith At Left Half

Captain Smith, hero of the Michigan, Ohio State and other 1940 triumphs, will shift to Franck's left half post for a shot at the punting, passing, running and possibly signal calling.

That line cannot miss greatness because the key men, headed by Tackles Urban Odson and Dick Wildung, rated about the top last year. Biggest and best is 250 pound, six-foot, three-inch Odson. Ends are not puny either. One possible starter is 6ft. 5½in., 220 pound Carl Ekberg.

Eleven days after reporting the squad leaves for its opener with the University of Washington at Seattle, Sept. 27. So Bierman bluntly advised the squad to report Sept. 10 ready for 60 minutes of football.

That's how much he respects the opposition listing in order Washington, Illinois, Pittsburgh, Michigan, Northwestern, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin.

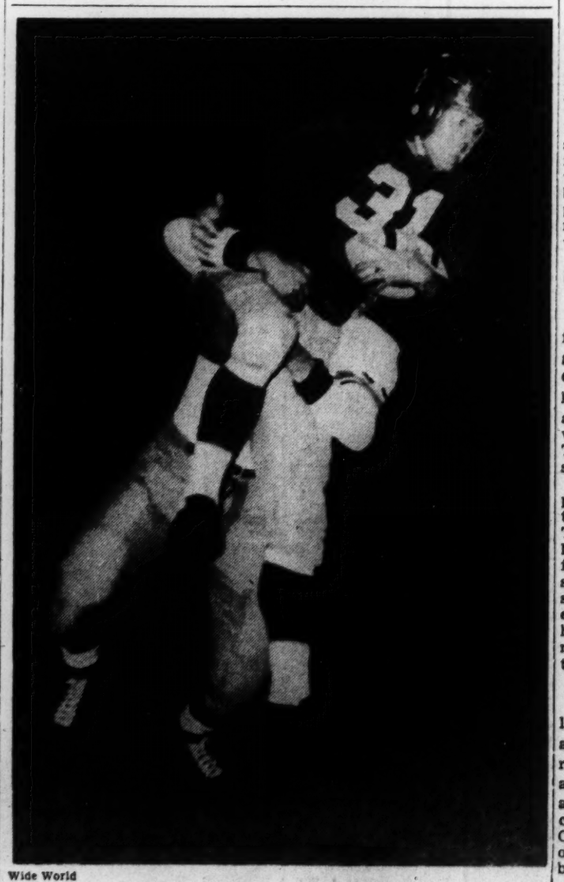
Chicago Getting Along Very Well Without Elevens

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP) — The University of Chicago is getting along quite well without intercollegiate football, President Robert M. Hutchins reports.

He said that when the sport was abandoned at the end of the 1939 season some people feared the school's enrollment would suffer and alumni interest would cool. But he added:

"As far as I can see, neither of these fears has been realized. Enrollment has been well maintained. Alumni interest is, I believe, at a higher pitch than at any time since the foundation of the university."

Hutchins said intramural athletics were being promoted and expressed the opinion that "the feeling of the university community about the abolition of football is one of relief."

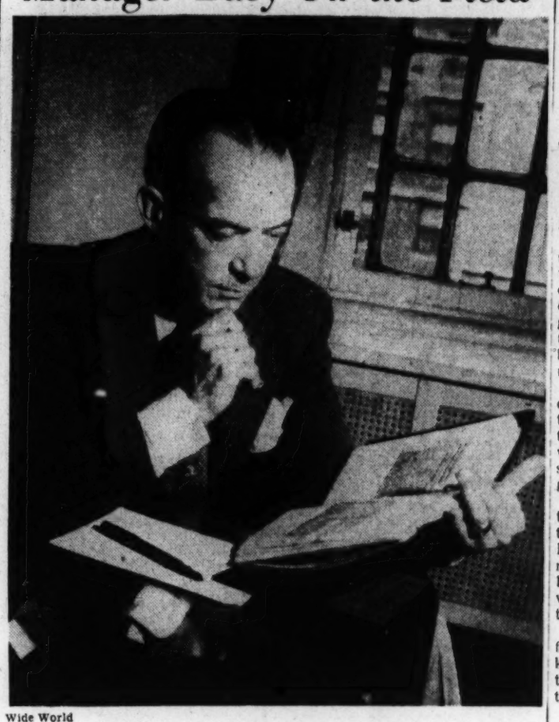


Wide World

Bringing Down His Man

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Eshmont, formerly of Fordham, All-Stars back, tackles Yeager of the Giants after the latter had taken a pass from Akin of the Giants for a gain of 10 yards in the first period of the College Eastern All-Stars-New York Giants benefit football game Sept. 3 at the Polo Grounds. The Giants won 23-3.

Manager Busy Off the Field



Wide World

Billy Southworth Studies Statistics

CHICAGO—Rain doesn't mean a day off for Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals. Despite the fact that the opening game of the series with the Chicago Cubs was rained out, the Card pilot found himself confined to his room poring over team records and lining up his pitching assignments. Southworth keeps a close bookkeeping record of his players' work, a practice that apparently pays dividends.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Big League Gossip

Caught between the bases . . . Writers travelling with the Yankees say Joe McCarthy positively will not trade or sell Frank Crosetti to the Athletics, Senators or any other club . . . The New York manager regards the San Francisco veteran as the outstanding utility infielder in the American League . . . One of the scribes even suggests that Frankie may start at third base in the World Series . . . American League players are inclined to favor the Cardinals in the other circuit's pennant race . . . Try to get Charley Keller to comment on his homers and runs batted in, and he'll talk about hitting .300.

♦ ♦ ♦

Wonder what Ted Williams would hit if he could bunt? . . . Most of the other .400 hitters of the past, like Ty Cobb and George Sisler, could beat one out once in a while . . . But the Red Sox star keeps pulling for the barriers . . . But, as the janitor said the other night, how can you criticise any guy who is over .400? . . . Williams, incidentally, has had a friend take moving pictures of his batting, from both the grandstand and press box . . . Lou Finney has pinch hit .500 this year for the Red Sox . . . This may be the last year for two of modern baseball's most capable performers—Lefty Grove and Jimmy Foxx, a couple of Connie's boys.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Cardinals expect both Terry Moore and Enos Slaughter to be back by the middle of the month . . . The news on Slaughter is rather surprising . . . On his last eastern tour, Billy Southworth doubted if his right fielder would be back in time for the World Series, if they make it . . . Second Lieutenant Billy junior has been assigned as a flying officer to the 13th Bombardment Group at Orlando, Fla. . . . Emerson Dickman, still Red Sox property, now farming with Louisville, flew from Milwaukee to Buffalo a while ago to be examined for the army . . . He probably will be in uniform before the start of the '42 campaign.

Ted Williams is after Babe Ruth's base on balls record of 170 . . . The Cardinals have enough young pitchers around to keep them in the flag race for the next few years . . . Samuel Goldwyn, who is producing the career of Lou Gehrig on the screen, plans to do the same on Babe Ruth . . . Remember him? . . . Now that Walter O. Briggs has signed Del Baker to a new contract, he announces that at no time did he offer the job to anyone else . . . Have you noticed that all of the first basemen in the upper half of the A. L. are having indifferent seasons?

♦ ♦ ♦

A new rumor has Doc Prothro going to Brooklyn as boss of the Dodgers farm system . . . Another has Branch Rickey heading a syndicate to buy the Phillies, but it's news to Gerry Nugent . . . One enterprising scribe asks: "They have 'days' for radio announcers, how about a few for baseball writers?" . . . But it probably will be a long time before the boys get around to that . . . It may be idle gossip, or it may be a fact, but they say there is a collection box in the Polo Grounds press section labeled: "Relief fund to buy the Giants a ball player." . . . Ferris Fain, the 'Frisco sensation, has the right idea . . . He wants to make good in pro ball so he can buy a home for his mother.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of course it's only a "hunch," but the last year the Cardinals had a no-hit pitcher—Paul Dean in 1934—they won the pennant . . . The last time averages were released, the Indians were first in fielding and last in batting . . . The boys are wondering what the Reds are going to do with Ray Starr, the ancient "nothing ball" hurler they bought from Indianapolis . . . But they also wondered what Bob Quinn was going to do with Jim Turner and Lou Fette . . . Look for Johnny Mize to leave St. Louis during the winter and for Ray Sanders of Columbus to come up and take his place and do a good job.

Second Satisfies Nelson

CHICAGO, Sept. 5 (AP) — A former champion of professional golf, slim Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, was perfectly satisfied with his second-at-the-quarter position as the field headed for the halfway mark today in the $11,000 Tam O'Shanter open championship.

Nelson was not the pacemaker as play began in the second round of this richest tournament of the year. That spot was occupied by Leonard Dodson, 29-year-old professional from Kansas City. But the quiet-spoken Nelson, one of the greatest stretch finishers the pro sport ever has produced, had a 67 round he believed was all the start he needed in his quest for the tourney's top prize of $2,000.

Dodson Cards 65

Dodson, the Missourian whose locker-room yarns and trick shots are legendary, started the second round with a seven under par 65 as the result of a great performance yesterday, which set a new competitive record for the Tam O'Shanter layout. His card showed one bogie, an eagle and six birdies.

Nelson, whose finishing ability has carried him to several major championships was two shots back with his 67. Out in 34, he came back in 33, remarking as he left the 18th green "that round was one of the truest I've ever played and if my game holds I'll be in there all the way."

Both he and Dodson, however, were certain to have plenty of competition for the $2,000 and 29 other cash awards.

Five at 69

At 68 Johnny Bulla of Chicago, with no fewer than five players in the 69 bracket, among them Ralph Guldhal, twice former national open champion, and Dick Metz of Chicago.

Vic Ghezzi, the Professional Golfers' Association titleholder, was working on a two-under-par 70, one shot under the first round total turned in by Craig Wood, national open champion. Lawson Little, former national open king, was at 72, a shot lower than the opening round aggregate registered by Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa., the year's leading money winner who has finished in the money for the last 54 tournaments. In all, 23 players bettered par 72.

By tonight the field will be cut more than one-half, for only the 85 low scores in the first two rounds will be eligible for tomorrow's 18-hole program and the wind-up 18 holes on Sunday.

Drake, Iowa's opening-day opponent Sept. 27 will have the advantage of five more days of drill and the experience of one game. The Bulldogs open work Sept. 5 and play St. Ambrose Sept. 19.

Grant Plans To Quit Big Time Tennis

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Win or lose in his quarter-final match with Ted Schroeder today at Forest Hills, Bryan Grant, Jr., that great little campaigner from Atlanta, vows this is his swan song in the National tennis championships.

If he is in earnest—and Bitsy shakes his head for emphasis—then it is farewell to the most colorful competitor of a tennis generation, and goodbye to one of the greatest players who never won the national championship. He has been a semifinalist three times: never a finalist.

"Whatever I do against Schroeder, this is my last swing around the grass-court circuit," declared the vest-pocket warrior as he watched the rain come down in sheets and cancel yesterday's program.

"I've had a good time for a long time, and now I'm going to attend to my insurance business. Maybe I'll want to play in some tournaments around home or down in Florida if I figure it won't interfere with making a living. But I'm through with the big time."

"Even if you should reach the finals, Bitsy?" he was asked. "You know, you never played better tennis in your life than you have this week."

"That's right, isn't it?" he grinned.

It must have been about 1930 when the boys came home from the National clay court championship and were grousing that they had been trimmed by a little termite who "didn't have a thing except a pair of rubber legs and a warped racket." That turned out to be Grant, and he's been at it ever since. There's scarcely a tennis immortal who hasn't at one time or another taken a wholly unexpected beating from the "atom."

He weighs about 120, clothed, and needs a cushion under him to see out of a train window. He serves a tennis ball mildly, and his returns are medium-pace, to be charitable. But one of the treats of the current tournament has been to watch him take the impetuous youngsters, feel around thoughtfully until he found their weaknesses, and then beat them at his leisure.

There might not be another such player for a long time. And whatever Schroeder does to him today, some expect to see him back next year.

The rain also washed another men's quarter-final match over to today, the one between Bobby Riggs and Frankie Parker. In the women's division, Helen Jacobs meets Dorothy Bundy and Sarah Palfrey Cooke plays Hope Knowles of Philadelphia. That, barring more rain, will bring us to the semifinals in both departments tomorrow, with the finals Sunday.

Hockey Dropped

DETROIT (AP) — General Manager Fred Haner of Olympia Stadium announced suspension of the Michigan-Ontario Amateur Hockey league for next season because of war conditions. The league had been in continuous operation since 1932.

Haner said Canadian teams were unable to participate and that plans to organize an American circuit with entries from Detroit, Toledo and Akron, Ohio, had been discarded.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 4

International League

Rochester 5, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 13, Montreal 4.
Jersey City at Baltimore (2) rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

American Association

Toledo 3-2, Louisville 2-1.
Minneapolis 5-0, Kansas City 0-2.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul at Minneapolis rain.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 2, Sacramento 1.
San Diego 4, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 3-1, Los Angeles 3-3 (2nd, 7 innings).
Portland 7-3, San Francisco 2-0 (2nd 7 innings).

Texas League

Dallas 4, Houston 1.
Fort Worth 2, San Antonio 0.
Beaumont 5, Oklahoma City 3.
Shreveport at Tulsa, rain.

Southern Association

Nashville 5-1, Little Rock 4-2.
New Orleans 6-3, Atlanta 0-4.
Memphis 7, Knoxville 1.
Chattanooga 8, Birmingham 1.

Eastern League

(Semifinal Playoffs)
Elmira 8, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Williamsport 7, Scranton 5.

Harmon Classed 1-A

GARY, Ind., Sept. 5 (AP)—Maynard G. Montgomery, Chairman of Lake County's selective service board No. 7, announced last night that Tom Harmon, former All-America football star at the University of Michigan, has been placed in Class 1-A for service in the Army.

Harmon previously was placed in Class 3-A and he was given a 60-day deferment. His case came up for rehearing last night.

At the time of his original classification Harmon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harmon of Gary, presented affidavits that they were dependent on their son.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	91	45	.669	
Chicago	70	64	.522	20
Boston	70	65	.519	20½
Cleveland	66	65	.504	22½
Detroit	64	70	.478	26
St. Louis	58	73	.443	30½
Philadelphia	58	74	.439	31
Washington	54	75	.419	33½

Results Sept. 4

New York 6, Boston 3.
Cleveland 7, Detroit 6 (10 inns.).
Only games played.

Dodgers Back in Front; Yankees Clinch Pennant

By the Associated Press

Today's best advice for baseball fans is to get your nickels ready for a subway series—the New York Yankees have clinched the American League pennant and the Brooklyn Dodgers have been handed the National League lead on a big, brimming platter. The Yanks bombed their way to their fifth championship in six years yesterday by smashing the Boston Red Sox, 6-3, with a 10-hit assault on two of Boston's best pitchers, Dick Newsome and Mickey Harris, while Atley Donald was holding the Red Sox in check on five safeties.

The New Yorkers thus achieved their 91st victory against 45 defeats for a 20-game lead over the Chicago White Sox—who regained exclusive possession of second place through the crumpling of the Red Sox. The triumph, which put the Yanks out of reach of all rivals, clinched the pennant at the earliest date in American League history.

Cards Crash

All this was no surprise to anyone. The noise like distant thunder heard in the major leagues yesterday was the St. Louis Cardinals crashing in a double-header at Chicago, 3-0 and 4-3.

The Redbirds were presented with the same kind of golden opportunity Brooklyn had fumbled on Wednesday. On that day St. Louis was rained out and the Dodgers had a chance to take charge of the senior circuit by paddling the last-place Phillies in a double-header. Brooklyn divided the contests and left the Cards on top the league.

Yesterday it was Brooklyn that was rained into idleness and the Cardinals who played a double-header with the same huge reward at stake. But they not only muffed the opportunity, their double defeat dropped them one full game back of Brooklyn.

Finest Pichers

The Cardinals started two of their finest pitchers, Lon Warneke, fresh from his no-hitter at Cincinnati, and the skillful Mort Cooper, but each had to be removed in the fourth inning.

Claude Passeau, a great clutch hurler for the six-place Cubs, shut out St. Louis, 3-0, on five hits in the opener. Chicago collected one run in the first, one in the second and another in the fourth and the no-hit relief pitching of Max Lanier and Howard Krist from that point was not sufficient to change the outcome.

The nightcap was a bitter battle that went 11 innings and was decided by the Cardinals' most glaring weakness—uncertain fielding. The Redbirds made five errors, and on the last outfielder Don Padgett dropped a fly ball to let in the winning run after Stan Hack had walked and gone to third on a single by Lou Stringer. The score was 4-3.

Cooper Wild

Cooper was wild at the start and let the Cubs score single runs in each of the first three innings. St. Louis again received fine relief pitching to no avail, Howard Pollet and Lanier hurling seven scoreless innings.

Paul Erickson went the route for the Cubs and, after giving St. Louis two runs in the second, allowed only one other tally—a homer by Johnny Mize in the sixth. Babe Dahlgren hit his 20th of the season in the second for Chicago.

The Pittsburgh Pirates closed the gap between them and the third-place Reds to a half-game by beating Cincinnati again, 4-0, before rain halted play in the last of the fifth. Rip Sewell held the world champions to one hit over this abbreviated distance while the Pirates pelted Bucky Walters for five.

Bob Feller finally got his 22nd triumph, but it took a three-run rally in the tenth inning by his Cleveland Indians to lose out Detroit, 7-6. The Tigers scored twice in their half of the tenth.

Ray and Roy Woods, twins expected to star this year for Southern California, instead are in the army air corps.

WHERE TO DINE

ANDOVER, MASS.

FIELDSTONES
by sally bodwell
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1941 — Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 536,686
1941 volume to date 93,935,385
1940 volume to date 143,213,135

Stocks Mildly Irregular; Air Shares Active

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—A bulge in aircrafts today helped obscure light selling in many other stock market departments.

Scattered specialties trailed along with the aviations for fair-sized advances, but fractional declines were a shade in the majority near the final hour. Dealings quickened at intervals and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

While the business scene remained moderately encouraging as a market influence, there still were too many imponderables, brokers said, to touch off any general worth-while bullish move. Taxes, controls, priorities and the international puzzle, including word of an unidentified submarine attack on a U. S. destroyer in the Atlantic, did much to chill speculative tendencies.

Among shares Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin and Laclede Gas ran up better than a point each, the latter to a new year's peak. Gimbel also made a new 1941 high, along with Lockheed, Boeing, Curtiss-Wright and Cuban-American Sugar. United Aircraft edged forward and occasional plus signs were pinned on Pennsylvania International Telephone and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Faltering were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, American Telephone, and Eastman Kodak.

In a handful of curb gainers were Ayrshire Collieries, Montgomery Ward "A" and Heyden Chemical. In arrears now and then were Gulf Oil, American Gas, and Pennroad.

Some Bonds Higher

Carefully selective buying carried some bonds up fractions to more than a point in an otherwise irregular market today.

There was a good-sized list of small losers but the widest price swings were upward. Both industrials and speculative-type rail bonds found buyers but caution was evident in the quiet trade.

An oustanding exception to the generally slow market was the trading in issues of Laclede Gas Light Co. These ran up more than a point in active dealings.

Attention was focused on these bonds by the announcement of a reorganization and simplification plan for the company under which the gas and electric services of the St. Louis area would be integrated.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep. wheat:				
Chicago	1.18	1.15½	1.17¼	1.15⅞
Minneapolis	1.15⅛	1.12⅞	1.14⅜	1.13⅜
Kansas City	1.12⅛	1.10¾	1.12⅜	1.10⅞
Winnipeg Oct	.73¼	.73⅛	.73¼	.73
Dec. wheat:				
Chicago	1.12⅛	1.19⅜	1.21⅜	1.20⅛
Minneapolis	1.17⅝	1.15½	1.17	1.15⅞
Kansas City	1.16½	1.13¾	1.15½	1.14
Winnipeg	.75⅛	.74⅝	.74⅞	.74⅝
May wheat:				
Chicago	1.26⅛	1.23⅝	1.25½	1.23⅞
Minneapolis	1.21	1.18⅞	1.20¼	1.19
Kansas City	1.18⅞	1.16⅜	1.18⅝	1.16⅝
Winnipeg	.79⅜	.79	.79⅛	.78⅞
Sept. corn:				
Chicago	.78¾	.77¾	.78⅛	.77⅝
Kansas City			.77⅞	.77⅛
Chicago	1.26⅛	1.23⅝	1.25½	1.23⅞
Dec. Corn:				
Chicago	.83	.81⅞	.82⅝	.82⅛
Kansas City	.75⅝	.75	.75⅝	.75
Sept. Oats:				
Chicago New	.50⅛	.47⅝	.49¾	.47⅞
Minneapolis	.45¾	.43¾	.45¾	.44
Winnipeg Oct	.49	.47¾	.49	.47⅛
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. New	.74	.71⅝	.73⅜	.72
December	.78⅜	.75⅞	.77⅞	.74
May	.84½	.81½	.83⅝	.82

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.65	1.69⅜	1.65	1.69	1.65½
Oct. new	1.64	1.69	1.64	1.68¾	1.65
Dec.	1.66⅛	1.70⅜	1.65⅞	1.69⅞	1.66⅝
May	1.71⅛	1.75¼	1.70½	1.74⅜	1.71¾

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.52	10.62	10.52	10.62	
Oct.	10.67	10.75	10.65	10.75	10.52
Dec.	11.07	11.15	11.00	11.12	11.08
Jan.	11.22	11.35	11.20	11.32	11.20

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.35	17.45	17.25	17.41	17.37
December	17.49	17.66	17.44	17.62	17.56
January	17.58	17.68	17.50	17.68	17.59
March	17.67	17.80	17.60	17.79	17.74
May	17.74	17.89	17.67	17.87	17.82
July	17.71	17.85	17.63	17.85	17.78
Spots	18.01				

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October					
December	13.09	13.54	13.09	13.48b	13.05
b—Bid.	13.05	13.49	13.00	13.38b	13.01

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.5	95.7	95.5	95.5	95.5
December	94.0	94.2	94.0	94.0	94.0
March	93.2	93.2	93.0	93.0	92.9
	Tops				
October	129.0	129.4	129.0	120.0	128.8
December	127.0	127.3	127.0	127.0	128.6
March	124.8	124.2	124.8	125.0	124.7

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	14.40	14.42	14.40	14.42	14.35
Dec.	14.50	14.58	14.50	14.55b	14.50
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.60	7.65	7.60	7.63	7.62
March	7.76	7.78	7.75	7.77	7.76

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld MayNo 4	2.07	2.11	2.06½	2.10	20.05¼

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.30	6.40	6.20	6.40	6.17

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.30	36.35	36.20	36.25	36.25
†December	36.25	36.40	36.30	36.35	36.30
*January	36.45	36.50	36.45	36.45	36.35
Eggs					
¶November	30.45	30.70	30.55	30.60	30.55
†December	30.75	30.80	30.65	30.65	30.55

*S.s. †R.s ¶R.s

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55½	Sep 4
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅜
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 2
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8	8	8	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅜	18½	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 4
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	4	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	77⅜	75⅞	77¾	— ⅛
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	2	160½	160½	160½	— 2½
14¾	11¾	Allied M (3g)	3	13	13	13	Sep 3
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	7	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	29	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	*7	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19	19	19	
1⅜	1	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 4
18	10	Amal Leath pf	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Sep 4
19	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	56⅜	57¼	+ ¼
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	183⅛	183¼	183⅜	Sep 4
9¾	5½	Am Airlines (1e)	1	43⅞	43½	43½	— ⅜
8¼	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39	29⅝	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	12	34	34	34	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	3	82¾	83¾	82¾	— ¾
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	31½	31¼	31½	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74	74	74	
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	109¾	110	Sep 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 3
17	9⅞	Am Comm Al	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	4	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 3
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
19½	11⅞	Am & For Pow	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 2
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
38½	21⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	13	23	22½	23	+ ½
45	29¾	Am A F P 2 pf	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 25
4⅛	2¾	Am-Haw SS (3g)	5	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	6	31½	31½	31½	Sep 4
51¼	44¼	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33	33	33	— ⅛
21⅜	11⅜	Am Home (2.40)	3	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
27½	20	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf(1½e)	5	27½	27½	27½	
33¼	9¾	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 3
50	48	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
17⅛	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
95⅞	79	Am Locomotive	5	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
13¾	10¼	Am Loco pf 5½k	3	92½	92½	92½	— ¾
53⅜	21¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Sep 4
21½	15½	Am M & Metal	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Am Metal (¾g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¾
31¼	1	Am Power & Lt	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	*1	34⅝	34⅝	35⅜	+ ¼
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	*3	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)*42		6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	10	14¾	14½	14⅝	
7	4⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	5½	5⅜	5½	Sep 4
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	7	42⅞	42½	42¾	— ¼
154⅛	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	154¼	154	154¼	Sep 4
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10⅝	Sep 4
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	5	19	18⅞	18⅞	
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	92½	92½	92½	Sep 4
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
163¾	148¾	Am T & T (9)	20	156	155¾	155¾	— ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69½	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155¼	155¼	155¼	+1¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose 1.2g	34	27¼	26¼	27¼	+1
116⅔	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	— ⅜
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Sep 4
85⅜	51⅜	Am Woolen	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	80¼	80	80¼	Sep 4
8	5	Am Ztnc L & S	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(39¼k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	34	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	Sep 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
32½	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½	4	Armour Ill	7	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	4	67	66½	66⅞	— ⅛
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	4	28¾	28½	28½	
9⅝	6⅞	Arnold C (.5g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	A'g 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5	5	5	Sep 2
10⅛	5½	Assd Dry Goods	11	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	+ 2
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	12	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	8	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ⅛
42½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	10	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	15	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	A'g 27
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (2)	1	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	71	71	71	−1
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 29
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
51¼	25⅜	Aviation Corp	104	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	18	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ¼
53⅜	31⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	47⅜	43¾	43¾	
87⅜	43⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (1½e)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 4
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (1¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 30
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	18¾	Bath Ir Wks 3¾g	2	21	21	21	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 4
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	Sep 4
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 4
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	11	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
64¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31	30¾	31	Sep 4
131½	121½	Beth Steel (4½g)	12	69½	68⅞	69	— ⅛
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox 30g	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	Sep 4
22	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	194	22¾	21¾	22½	+ ¾
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	30	30	30	Sep 4
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	23	23	23	
20⅞	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	8	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅛	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	30	Boston & Maine	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
12⅜	8¾	Brew Corp(.30g)	5	4	4	4	
25⅜	18⅛	Bridgeport B ¾g	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
41	30	Briggs Mfg (1g)	2	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
44½	28	Briggs⅞St(21¼g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
25⅜	21⅝	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	
14⅛	10	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 27
34¼	30	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
23½	19⅜	Bkly Un Gas	18	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
5¼	3½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
8⅛	5½	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34½	23¼	Budd Mfg	12	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	27¼	Budd Wheel .45g	*3	26¼	26	26	
20⅝	15¾	Bullard (1½g)	22	34⅜	34	34⅜	+1⅜
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	19¼	19	19	
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	56½	56½	56½	A'g 13
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	35	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½s)	1	6½	6½	6½	
43⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
11⅜	7½	Byers (A.M) Co	2	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 2

C

22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(⅓g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Sep 4
16⅛	10⅞	Canada Dry (1.60)	61	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g	2	36½	36⅛	36½	Sep 4
38⅜	24¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
31½	21½	Car & Gen (.30)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 3
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47¼	47	47¼	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	2	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	
51¼	40	Cent Violetta S	20	14	13½	13½	
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 8
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	6	3½	3½	3½	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 2
22½	17½	Chain P&F(¾g)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 3
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	*15	38¼	38	38	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 4
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1¼	Chi Great West	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Sep 4
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 3
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	¼	¼	¼	Sep 2
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (1⅛g)	1	9	9	9	Sep 4
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 4
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	7	58½	58⅜	58½	
37⅝	21¼	City Stores	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 4
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28	28	28	— ⅛
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	9	41	40¼	41	+ ⅜
39½	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	96	96	96	Sep 3
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
15¾	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	3	15	15	15	
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19½	19½	19½	
21¾	14⅜	Col Fuel & I 3g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 4
21	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
47⅝	28½	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15	15	15	
82⅛	70	Col G&E (.10g)	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
7½	4¼	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	70	70	70	— ⅛
28½	21¾	Colum Pict	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
69⅞	27⅝	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
21¾	14⅜	Colum Carb (4)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Sep 4
99⅜	77⅝	Comi Credit (3)	8	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
102½	83	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
117⅜	83⅜	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
11	7¼	Comi Solv (¾g)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 2
31	21¼	Cons Laundries	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Sep 4
61⅜	51¼	Consol Oil (1⅝)	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Sep 4
33¾

Commerce and Finance

Senate Struggle Over Joint Returns May Hold Up Tax Measure

Business and Industry

Laclede Gas Integration Plan Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—In the final step designed to take Ogden Corp., formerly Utilities Power & Light Corp., out of the electric power business, the company is filing, simultaneously with the SEC in Washington and the Missouri Public Service Commission at Jefferson City, a plan for sale of its gas and electric properties in the St. Louis area.

Joint proponents of the plan are Ogden Corp., Laclede Gas Light Corp. and Laclede Power & Light Corp. Ogden owns the majority of outstanding common stock of the Laclede companies.

North American Agrees

The plan contemplates the sale of Laclede Power & Light Electric properties to Union Electric Co., a subsidiary of North American Co., operating in the St. Louis area. It also calls for vesting in a reorganized Laclede Gas Co. suburban St. Louis Gas properties now belonging to North American Co.

The plan says Union Electric and North American have agreed in principle to the advisability of such gas and electric integration.

L. Wade Childress, president of the present Laclede Gas Co., and other directors will continue in the same positions with the reorganized Laclede Gas, and the plan provides that any shares of common stock of the company received under the proposed reorganization by Ogden or Laclede Power & Light "will be offered for sale within one year after the completion of the plan to residents of the state of Missouri at a price to be subject to approval at the time by the Securities & Exchange Commission as fair to both the seller and the purchasers."

Control in St. Louis

"This provision," Mr. Childress said in an announcement, "will assure that control of this important local enterprise will return to St. Louis."

Under the plan which Mr. Childress said he believed satisfactory to large holders of the company's securities, present outstanding $10,000,000 of 5 per cent refunding bonds and $23,000,000 of first mortgage 5½ per cent bonds will be paid off in cash; the plan also provides for cash payment of $3,000,000 of collateral trust 6 per cent notes but points out a change in the integration proposal might necessitate their payment in common stock of the reorganized company.

The reorganized company will issue $23,000,000 in first mortgage 3½ per cent 20-year bonds, $7,000,000 par value of 5 per cent convertible preferred stock and 514,150 no par common shares.

Book value of the assets of Laclede Gas on June 30, last, was $64,899,878, of which $57,749,890 was fixed assets.

Justice Dep't Adds New Division To Aid Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—Establishment of a "small business section" in the Justice Department's antitrust division to assist small business enterprises in their relations with the Government was announced by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

The section, including a staff of economists, investigators and experts will be headed by Guy Holcomb of Atlanta, former chairman of the Georgia Petroleum Commission.

Mr. Arnold made the announcement in a letter to Chairman Murray (D) of Montana, of the special Senate committee on the problems of small business enterprises. Mr. Arnold said the section would be "devoted exclusively to those problems of small business for which a remedy may be found in governmental action, particularly through enforcement of the antitrust laws."

Crude Oil Output Up in Last Week

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The United States produced 3,990,270 barrels of crude oil daily in the week ended Aug. 30, compared with 3,965,650 barrels in the preceding week, the Oil and Gas Journal reported.

Illinois production was up 7,745 barrels daily to 386,700; Oklahoma, 5,870 to 430,720; Louisiana, 5,630 to 332,950; eastern fields, 150 to 111,400; Texas, 7,900 to 1,449,300; the Rocky Mountain States, 1,520 to 110,300; Michigan, 40 to 42,050, and East Texas, 9,550 to 369,550.

Kansas production declined 250 barrels daily to 254,300 and California was down 4,500 barrels to 629,250.

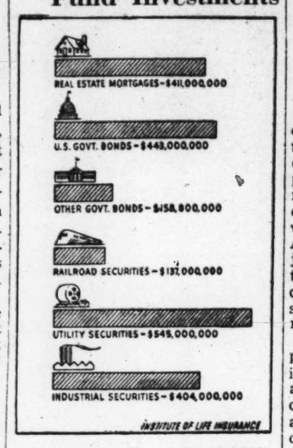
Banker Sees Insecurity Disappearing After War

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Individual insecurity will disappear in the United States when the war ends, Dr. Paul F. Cadman, American Bankers Association economist, predicted.

He foresaw a socially awakening America with high-income and low-income brackets drawing closer together and the divergence in group living standards disappearing.

"The day of the multi-millionaire is gone," he told a bankers conference, "and the day of the slum dweller, the sharecropper and the underprivileged is going."

'41 Life Insurance Fund Investments


REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES - $411,000,000
U.S. GOVT. BONDS - $443,000,000
OTHER GOVT. BONDS - $458,800,000
RAILROAD SECURITIES - $137,000,000
UTILITY SECURITIES - $545,000,000
INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES - $404,000,000
INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE

During the first half of 1941, there was an increased flow of life insurance funds into business and industry, Government, and real estate financing, according to the Institute of Life Insurance. Purchases of securities and mortgages representing new money, reinvestment of maturing obligations and refinancing is estimated at $2,100,000,000, an increase of $343,000,000 over the like period of 1940.

SEC Orders A. G. & E. To Pare System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has called upon the trustees of Associated Gas & Electric Corporation to show why they should not immediately be ordered to dispose of interests in gas and electric companies operating in 22 states and the Phillippines.

A hearing was fixed for Oct. 28 and a reply to the order was demanded by Oct. 17.

The trustees are Denis J. Driscoll and Willard L. Thorpe, who were appointed after AGE Corporation and its parent, Associated Gas & Electric Company, entered bankruptcy proceedings in Federal Court in New York in January, 1940.

The trustees were instructed to outline to the commission what they regard as a "single, integrated" public utility system as defined in the so-called "death sentence" of the Utility Act and to show why they should not be ordered to dispose of their interests in dozens of non-utility companies.

The commission made it clear that it was not ready to consider as part of the integrated system anything lying outside of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, wherein operate many of the properties in the scattered, billion-dollar system built up by Howard C. Hopson.

The SEC said that AGE Corporation controlled directly or indirectly 175 subsidiaries in 25 states and the Philippines. These include 68 companies which are utilities as defined by the Holding Company Act, 42 water distribution companies, and others which are holding, investment, transportation and other non-utility companies.

States in which subsidiaries operate include Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Vermont and West Virginia.

Brokers' Loans At Highest Level Since May 8, 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board reported that during the week ended Sept. 3 loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $462,000,000, the highest level since May 8, 1940, and an increase of $137,000,000 over the previous week.

The increase, which was the largest for any seven-day period in several years, was attributed almost entirely to dealer borrowing in connection with the new financing of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which gave stockholders rights to subscribe to a new issue of 3 per cent debentures. With the expiration of these rights on Aug. 29 and payment on the $223,000,000 debentures subscribed, temporary dealer borrowings were required.

Bulk of So. Carolina's Apple Crop Sold to Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANSBURG, S. C.—South Carolina's commercial apple crop, most of which is produced in the upper part of the State, is going to the Army this year, it has been announced here by those in charge of the marketing arrangements, a high percentage of the apples shipped thus far have gone to Fort Jackson, Camp Croft and Fort Bragg.

It was estimated that approximately 10,000 buhels of the expected crop of 200,000 bushels have been harvested to date. The crop is expected to bring $150,000 in this county alone, and around $500,000 for the entire State.

Changes in Textile Price Control Methods Awaited

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 2

NEW YORK—The ceilings on carded yarns to be announced to the cotton textile industry on Monday, Sept. 8, will not only extend price control to a large part of the remaining uncontrolled area of the cotton textile industry, but will reveal whether the Office of Price Administration has decided to adjust and modify its price ceiling technique to the experience of recent months, some of which in the setting of cotton textile ceilings has not been particularly happy.

Yesterday's article outlined the phenomenal activity of the textile industry, particularly in cotton, and described the imposition of ceilings on combed yarns in May and on the mass consuming lines of gray goods in June.

The threat to orderly production and marketing produced by OPACS' June gray goods ceilings was similar to the trouble visited on the hide market a few weeks earlier when OPACS followed the same theory of placing ceilings on key items and put a top of 15 cents on the top grade of hides, light native cows at Chicago, with the result that the upward pressure of demand forced other hide grades up to the same 15-cent ceiling; buyers tried to get only light native cowhides for their 15 cents a pound and sellers tried to sell them everything else and to hold back their hides.

Stopped Trading

In the gray goods markets other items than those which received ceilings moved up to the nearest ceiling price, premiums and discounts were thrown out of joint, and the net result of this and the wrench which the ceilings gave to outstanding contracts already made at well above the ceiling, stopped trading for a full month. At the end of that time OPACS made upward adjustments in the ceilings, due partly to the above facts, partly to the fact that meantime raw cotton had beer bounding upward in price as the Fulmer Act pushed the mandatory mimimum loan value on cotton up from the former 52 per cent to 85 per cent of parity, i. e., from about 9½ cents to 14 cents.

In August OPACS extended its price ceilings on gray goods to cover the finer counts, including such items as combed lawns, dimities, and voiles. This time, however, it consulted more carefully with the trade first, and also refrained from using the axe on existing price levels. Also the trade was forewarned, and so forearmed; it had made adjustments in its forward sales to allow for the anticipated price ceilings.

This August ceiling extended OPACS price control to cover about 80 per cent of the cotton gray goods markets, leaving outside only such minor items as twills, piques, sateens, drills, ducks, tire fabrics and industrial wide goods. And some of these, it was thought, might be controlled in part by the May ceiling on combed yarns.

However, while the gray goods market had now been pretty well placed under control, the yarn market had ceilings only on combed yarns. And as might have been expected with booming demand, carded yarns, which generally sell somewhat below combed yarns, moved up during the summer until in many cases many of them were selling at the same prices as combed yarns which cost considerable more to produce. For this reason OPACS, now OPA, promises to announce ceilings on carded yarns next Monday, and is currently consulting with a panel drawn from different interests in the trade, in the preparation of the new ceilings.

Faces Difficulties

Textile price control, however, faces many difficulties in addition to the difficulty of applying the key-price theory to a boom market. The major difficulty is that the goods change hands many times between the cotton commission merchant and the haberdashery counter, and OPA has so far only undertaken to control prices in two out of six or seven changes of ownership.

This anomaly may be stated as follows:

First comes the price of cotton, which is out of control.

Cotton is spun into combed and carded yarns, which have ceilings.

The yarns are woven into gray goods which have ceilings.

The gray goods are converted into finished goods, sold without ceilings.

The finished goods are manufactured into shirts, sold without ceilings to the wholesaler or jobber.

The wholesaler or jobber sells them to the retailer without price control.

The retailer sells them to the consumer without price control.

Not all cotton goods change hands so many times. Sheets, towels, and some other household goods produced by integrated producers, move from the cotton breaker which shakes out the bale clear down to the finished goods for the jobber without changing hands. But at least 50 per cent of all cotton goods, however, make this multiple-ownership jonrney from cotton merchant to yarn mill, yarn mill to weaver, weaver to converter, converter to jobber, and jobber to retailer. And OPA has so far only attempted price ceilings at two stages in this metamorphosis and movement of the fibre.

Vertical Version

The theory—a vertical version of the key-price theory, is that margins will so adjust themselves from the yarn ceiling back to the cotton and from the gray goods ceiling forward to the shirt-counter that no further control is necessary. But the spinner and weaver doubt this. They say they are being caught between the upper and nether millstone of rising cotton prices and ceiling yarn and gray goods prices, but that converters, apparel manufacturers, jobbers and retailers are able to stand on the shoulders of the weavers and, so far as prices are concerned, raise prices as high as consumers will stand—and consumers will stand a great deal today.

Though OPA Chairman Henderson's easy assumption that he can keep retail prices in line merely by the pressure of public opinion does not seem so safe in view of recent disregard of OPA retail gasoline ceilings, the immediate worry of the spinners and weavers is not of rising prices on their goods on the final path to the consumer. Instead it is the question of how long the ceilings on yarn and gray goods can stand in the face of rising costs, the principal of which are the rising price of cotton and the rising cost of labor.

While there have been some horizontal increases in cotton textile wages in the last year, the principal increase in textile labor costs does not come from such increases but from a multitude of individual increases. Skilled labor in the textile industry is made restless by the increasing opportunities for employment in armament and metal-working industries, and can be retained only by higher wages.

More "Help Wanted" Ads

The "help wanted" columns in textile centers carry increasing numbers of ads for machinists and mechanics. These are particularly needed now with the machine-tool industry booked up indefinitely with orders for armament plants. The textile people have abandoned all hope of adding spindles to take care of the increased business. During the 1930's the cotton textile industry was one of the largest customers of the machine-tool industry. Today a mill can hope to buy new machinery only if it gets a priority from a government order. So the industry must for the most part make shift with its existing equipment and keep enough machinists on hand to keep it in working order.

In addition, the Fair Labor Standards ("Wage-and-Hour") Act places expensive restrictions on the hiring and pay of learners, of which the industry is now in considerable need.

Although mill margins were quite handsome this spring, as Mr. Henderson pointed out when he put the first ceiling on combed yarns, this was by comparison with poor pickings in recent years, and since the Spring the rise in the price of raw cotton, plus the inching upward of wages, has wiped out considerable of this margin. If cotton prices and wages rise further this fall and winter, it appears likely that the ceilings on yarns and gray goods will have to be revised upward all over again.

Bank Clearings Continue to Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—Blank clearings in leading cities continued to soar over a year ago in the five-day week ended Wednesday, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total was $5,659,169,000, an increase of 41.7 per cent over $3,993,502,000 a year ago. Compared with the preceding full week the aggregate showed only a small decline of $364,823,000, or 6.1 per cent. Heavy payments and settlements incident to the end of the month were an important factor in keeping the volume at a high level despite the Labor Day interruption, the agency said.

Pittsburgh led outside cities in the amount of gain over 1940 with 61.5 per cent, seconded by Detroit with 59.6 and Buffalo with 51.9 per cent. The increase at Kansas City was 49.3 and at Baltimore 47.8.

American Zinc Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—American Zinc Lead & Smelting Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $389,296, equal to 32 cents a share on the common stock against $253,640 or 12 cents a share in the first half of 1940.

Glassware Prices Up 10 to 15 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Prices of hand-made glassware, both pressed and blown, were raised 10 to 15 per cent yesterday by most of the major producers.

Those who joined in the increase, the second this year, said it was caused by higher wages specified in a new labor contract. Those who did not increase prices said they were waiting to compute the new costs.

U. S. Stocks of Raw Silk Shows Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise in United States stocks of raw silk to 53,988 bales on Sept. 1 from 47,208 a month earlier as the result of government control was reported by Commodity Exchange, Inc., on Sept. 1, 1940, raw silk stocks totaled 46,898 bales.

During August, domestic mills consumed only 2,069 bales of raw silk, compared with 28,528 in July and 30,189 in August, 1940.

Imports of silk during August totaled 8,849 bales, compared with 22,300 in July and 33,876 in August, 1940.

Senate Faces Joint Income Tax Contest

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Hopes of Senate leaders to pass the $3,633,900,000 revenue bill by this week-end slumped today as members from eight community property states pledged a last-ditch fight against a provision prohibiting husbands and wives from splittin gtheir income in making tax returns.

Such division, which usually operates to lower tax liabilities on joint incomes above $3,500, now is permitted in Louisiana, Texas, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Idaho and Washington. The projected prohibition would add about $50,000,000 in revenue, some Senators estimated.

The Joint Income Tax Snarl

The restriction was recommended by the finance committee, but Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, a committee member, termed it "a proposal which no Senator from a community property State can accept without making known his opposition."

"We do not plan a filibuster," Senator Connally declared, "but there are 16 Senators from community property states. Suppose one of them should go back to his people and they could say, 'the Senate destroyed our basic law and you didn't raise your voice against it.'"

Senator Connally declared that two or three days debate would be required to dispose of the community income amendment, which now is the pending business before the Senate. He asserted that "we are gaining votes all the time, and we will keep on gaining."

Another controversy involves a proposed $5 annual use tax on automobiles and a sliding scale of use taxes on boats, depending on size. The levies, already approved by the House and estimated to yield $160,200,000 annually, were sharply criticized today by Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut.

Senator Danaher and Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, were expected to collaborate in efforts to remove the levy, and the Connecticut Senator told reporters that "if the Federal Government can tax the use of an automobile, it can tax the pipe out of your mouth."

Calls Tax Unconstitutional

"If the United States has the right to go into any state and tax the use of any personal property," he declared, "then it could tax the use of china on the table. It would be the forerunner of all kinds of use taxes on durable goods. It would mean that the Government could tax all cars off the road. It is clearly unconstitutional."

Senator Josiah Bailey, (D) of North Carolina, has estimated that the tax would hit about 30,000,000 motorists. Democratic leader Alben Barkley conceded that the levy might develop considerable controversy, but declined to say whether the Administration would yield on the levy.

After whipping through a score of important amendments in two days, the Senate stalled for almost three hours late yesterday on a proposal to tax gambling slot machines at the rate of $200 annually. At the urging of Senator Bunker, (D) of Nevada, it finally voted 41 to 21 to make the tax $50. However, a parliamentary snarl developed that left hanging a motion to reconsider the vote reducing levy.

Earlier, the chamber voted 43 to 23 to raise an estimated $303,000,000 of revenue by lowering personal income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said today that he was "very much pleased" by the Senate's approval of a joint committee to study possible economies in non-defense expenditures and added that he hoped the House would concur.

The Senate approved yesterday, as a feature of the pending tax bill, a proposal by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va.) for a committee of six Senators and six Representatives which would sit with the Treasury Secretary and the budget director to study possible economies in government spending.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of the Autocar Company has been declared, payable October 1, 1941, to stockholders of record on September 18, 1941. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN C. TANEY, Treasurer

EATON & HOWARD
BALANCED FUND

The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable September 25, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1941.

September 5, 1941 24 Federal St., Boston

THE KIND OF BANK YOUR BUSINESS NEEDS
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 MILK ST., BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Lehman Corp. Board Nominees

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Upper left: Wendell L. Willkie; upper right: Leo T. Crowley; lower left: J. Herbert Case; and lower right: Dwight F. Davis, who have been nominated as directors of the Lehman Corporation.

Willkie Named For Board Of Lehman Corp.

NEW YORK—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Party leader, has been nominated to the Board of Directors of the $69,000,000 Lehman Corporation, investing company.

Others nominated with Mr. Willkie were Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Co., and chairman of Standard Gas & Electric Co.; J. Herbert Case, formerly chairman of the board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Dwight F. Davis, chairman of the board of trustees of the Brookings Institution and Calvin Coolidge's Secretary of War, and Herbert Hoover's Governor General of the Philippines; and Herbert P. Howell, chairman of the board of Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York.

Independent Interests

These nominations were proposed, it was understood, in a move to place independent interests in control of the investing company, which was formed and had been managed under contract by the investment banking firm of Lehman Brothers, of which Governor Herbert Lehman of New York formerly was a partner.

The five nominees, all of whom appear certain of election on October 15, together with another to be named shortly, will sit with seven Lehman Brothers partners already directors of Lehman Corp.

The firm partners who will be renominated for directors are Robert Lehman, Allan S. Lehman, Monroe C. Gutman, John M. Hancock, John Hertz, Paul M. Mazur, and William J. Hammerslough.

Others on the 15-man board are two members who are vice-presidents of Lehman Corporation, but not members of Lehman Brothers. They are Arthur H. Bunker and Alexander Sachs, vice-presidents of Lehman Corporation.

To Conform With Trust Act

It was understood in Wall Street the new alignment is intended to bring the corporation's directorate into conformity with provisions of the recently enacted Federal Investment Trust Act.

Directors leaving the board to make way for the newcomers are Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Joseph A. Thomas, John Randolph Fell, Harold J. Szold and William S. Glazier.

This will be the second corporation directorate accepted by Mr. Willkie since the Presidential campaign. On June 4 he was elected a director of the Federal Insurance Company to fill a vacancy. Following his nomination at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, Mr. Willkie resigned as an officer and director of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and subsidiaries and as trustee of the Edison Electric Institute, and shortly thereafter he resigned other directorates, including membership on the board of the First National Bank of New York.

The Lehman Corporation had net assets of $57,634,793 on June 30, 1941, at current market values, equivalent to $28.77 a share on 2,003,377 shares, the figure including $6,871,443 in cash on hand. A year before, net assets were $57,033,382, or $27.46 a share, and included $5,136,824 in cash.

Corn Crop Forecast 46,000,000 Bushels Above That of 1940

CHICAGO, (AP) — A domestic corn crop of 2,495,000,000 bushels, about 46,000,000 larger than last year's harvest, was forecast by four Chicago crop experts on the basis of latest surveys.

The experts lowered their estimates 107,000,000 bushels from Aug. 1 figures due to crop deterioration as a result of heat and drought.

The same experts, H. C. Donovan, Nat Murray, C. M. Galvin and Mrs. E. H. Miller, raised estimates of spring wheat production to an average of 269,000,000 bushels. If this harvest actually materializes it will be the largest since 1928. A month ago the estimate was only 240,000,000 bushels although the government later predicted a crop of 266,000,000 bushels. Harvest last year was about 228,000,000 bushels. Coupled with a winter wheat crop of 685,000,000 bushels, the indicated total U. S. production is 954,000,000 bushels, largest since 1915.

Three estimates of domestic soybean production ranged from 97,000,000 to 110,000,000 bushels.

Cubans Reject Raw Sugar Bids; Favor f. o. b. Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow Jones & Co., financial news agency, said it had learned in trade quarters that Cuban authorities had rejected all bids for raw sugar made available by the recent increase to 275,863 tons in the import quota for Cuban sugars.

The rejected bids, the agency said, were based on a delivered price in New York of 3.50 cents a pound, the ceiling set last month by the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

Cuban authorities, in rejecting these bids, were said to have expressed willingness to sell only on an f.o. b. basis. This would place the risk of obtaining shipping space on the buyer.

It would also leave to the buyer the question of whether negotiations starting in Washington Monday for revision of U. S.-Cuban trade treaty relations might include a cut in the present duty of .90 of a cent a pound on imported Cuban raws. A duty of .60 of a cent a pound has been mentioned as a possibility, it was said.

South of the Border

Mexico! Romance and color, ruins of ancient civilizations, snow-capped mountains, floating gardens, picturesque people, mariachis, gorgeous flowers. Modern hotels and trains. Hotel, resort, and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are keys to this hospitable land.

VISIT MEXICO THIS YEAR

Photos Courtesy Mexican Tourist Information Bureau

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
2 4s 54-44	111.7	111.7	111.7
2 2½s 52-50	107.30	107.30	107.30
2 2¾s 63-58	110.24	110.24	110.24

New York City Bond

28 3s 80	106⅜	106¼	106¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅝	92¼	92¼
18 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77¾	77¼	77¼
14 Alleghany 5s 50 st	64½	64¼	64⅜
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108⅝	103⅝
21 Am & For.P5s 2030	64¼	62⅞	64¼
63 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	103	102⅝	102⅞
1 Am Int 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108½	108½
44 Am T & T 3s 56 wi	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	106	106½
5 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110	110¼
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89	89	89
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	103¾	103¾
1 AT&SFRR 4s 95	103	103	103
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 A C Line clt 4s 52	69	69	69
7 AC Line 4½s 64	62¾	62⅜	62¾
7 AC Line 4s 65	90¾	90¾	90¾
6 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60½	60½	60½
16 B&O 93 st A	33¾	33½	33½
14 B&O 93 st C	37¼	36¾	36¾
7 B&O 2000 st D	33¼	33	33¼
2 B&O 96 st F	33¼	33	33⅛
70 B&O cv 60 st	31	30⅞	30⅞
8 B&O 4s 48	58⅜	58	58
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50⅜	50	50
1 B&O S W 50 st	42	42	42
12 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	48	48	48
14 Bang & Aroo cn 4½s 51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Ben Ind Loan 2½s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33⅜	33⅜	23½
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	7½	7½	7½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	113	113	113
18 Bur R&P 5? st	39⅛	39	39⅛
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7	7	7
1 Bush Term 5s 55	55	54½	55
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Nat2Ry 4½s 51	102¼	102	102¼
10 Can Pac 5s 54	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	48½	48½	48½
4 Celanese 3s 55	101	101	101
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78⅛	77¾	77¾
18 CB&Q gen 4½s 81	94¼	94	94
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89½	89½	89½
4 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	36½	36½	36½
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Chi Ind&L 6s 47	11	11	11
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	40½	40½	40½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¼	40¾	41¼
8 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40	40¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	17¾	18
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	15⅝	16
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
14 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19¾	19½	19½
1 Cen R R N J 87 rfg	18½	18½	18½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	87¼	87	87
2 C&O 4½s 92	132¼	132¼	132¼
6 C&O 3½s 96D	105	105	105
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	17	17	17
2 CBQ rfg 5s 71 A	78⅛	78	78
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	70⅛	70	70
8 Chi & NW 4?4s 87	29	29	29
37 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	23¾	23¼	23¼
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 Chi & NW 4s 87	28⅝	28½	28½
10 Chi & NW 5?½s 37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
20 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
31 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
10 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20½	20½
6 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13	13	13
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102½	102½	102½
3 Cin Un Ter 1st 4½s 82	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Cin Un Term3¼s71	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 CCC & St L 4½s 77	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 Coml Mack inc 69ww	56¼	55½	56¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Pow Ky 4s 45	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
6 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Crane 2½s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3 Cuba RR 5½s st 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	21	21	21
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	26¼	26¼	26¼
12 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
2 D R G 4½s 36	15⅜	15½	15½
15 D & R G 4s 36	15⅜	15½	15½
1 D & R G West 5s 55	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	11½	11½	11½
15 D & R G West 5s 78	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
5 D Moin & FtD4s 33cf	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
2 Erie rfg 5s 67	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
21 Erie rfg 5s 75	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change			
Today's close*			
Previous close	127.51	29.93	18.65
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	43½	43½	43½
8 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	57¾	57⅞
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	45⅝	45½	45⅝
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41½	41⅜	41½
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Inspirat C Cop 4s52	101½	101½	101½
15 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101½	101¼	101½
10 Int Agt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	18	18
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33½	33	33½
4 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
97 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¾	44¾	45
67 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	47⅝	48
1 Jones&Laugh Stl¾61	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
20 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	46⅞	46½	46½
4 K C Term 4s 60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
34 Lac Gas 6s 42A	78¾	78	78¾
201 Lac Gas 5½s 53	89	87	88½
92 Lac Gas 5½s 60	89	87½	88½
59 Lac Gas 5s 42	99¼	99	99¼
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	89	89	89
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	74	74	74
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	66	66	66
4 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	50	50
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
12 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33	33
33 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31½	31	31
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55½	55½	55½
4 Lion Oil Ref 4½s 52	101½	101½	101½
2 Long Dock 3¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
7 Lou&Nash 2½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
2 Louis & N Ist 4s 2003	91¾	91¾	91¾
10 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52½	52¾
10 Manati Sug 4½s 57	44	43½	43½
2 McKpss & Rob 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 MSP&SMarie 6s 46	44	44	43
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	12	12
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
12 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	26½	26⅜	26½
12 M-K-Tex 5s 67	10	9¾	9¾
12 M-K-T 4½s 78	23½	23¼	23¼
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	33½	34
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	21½	21½	21½
2 Mo Pac 3½s 65	7a	7a	7a
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¼	27	27
1 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28½	28½	28½
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27	27	27
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s 65	112	112	112
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37⅛	37½
6 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	57¼	57¼	57¼
5 NEngT&T 4½s 61 B	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Copenhag 5s 52	31	31	31
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	29	29	29
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42½	42½	42½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	41	40½	41
1 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40	40	40
1 NY&Cuba 5s 46	50	50	50
68 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58½	59
56 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54⅛	53¾	54
1 NYC cn 4s 98	57½	57½	57½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	93	93	93
26 NYC rfg 3½s 52	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	100¾	100¾	100¾
13 NYC&HR 3½s'97	77½	77½	77½
2 NYChi&StL 6s '41	99½	99½	99½
2 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	73¾	73¾	73¾
24 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	62¼	62	62
22 NYCh&StL 4s '78	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
10 N Y Connect 3½s '65	101¼	101¼	101½
10 NY Dock Cp 4s'51	66	65½	66
5 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	29¼	29	29¼
14 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	46¾	46⅞	46⅞
5 NYNH&H 5½s 57	28	28	28
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 N Y O & W gen 4s '55	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 N Y Steam 3½s '63	108	107¾	108
5 NY Wat Ser 5s '46	37¾	37¾	37¾
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54½	54½	54½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	54½	54½	54½
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71¾	71¾
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¾	41½	41½
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110¼	110	110¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83¼	83	83¼
3 Pac Gas&El 3s 70	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	56	56	56
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	98	98	98
5 Pen P&LE 4½s 74	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	112	112
7 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122¾	122½	122½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105¼	105¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93½	92¾	92¾
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102	102	102
5 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102¾	102½	102½
22 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96½	96	96½
6 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¾	88	88
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63½	62¾	63
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	62	62	62
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pb Read C&I 5s 73	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Pb Read C&I cv 6s 49	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	8½	8½	8½
2 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
28 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	67¾	65¾	67½
20 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	67¾	65	67¾
86 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60C	67¾	64⅞	67
5 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	87¾	87½	87¾
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	82½	82½	82½
9 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Repub Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105	105	105
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	16¾	16¾	16¾
15 St.LIM&S 4s R&G 33	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 St L & SF 5?B	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
95 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 St.LSF 4½s 78ct st	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
113 St.LSF 4s 50 A	15	14⅝	14⅞
2 St L S W 5s 52	37¼	37¼	37¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 St L S W rfg 5s 90	19½	19½	19½
16 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
46 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¼	8¼	8¼
16 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7¼	7¼
17 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	6⅝	6¾	6¾
Sea A L rfg 4s 59 ct	6	6	6
18 Sea-AllFla6s 35A ct	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
1 Sea-All Fla 6s 35B ct	4	4	4
3 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98½	98½
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106½	106½
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	109	109	109
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51⅜	51¼	51⅜
8 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
3 So Pac 4½s 69	51	50⅞	51
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64½	63⅜	63⅜
18 So Pac clt 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
44 So Pac 3½s 46	68⅜	68½	68⅜
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅞	51½	51⅞
1 South Ry 6½s 56	85¾	85⅝	85¾
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	80	79½	79½
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	91	91	91
23 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¼	61	61
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
16 Spokane Int 5s 55	33	33	33
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Superior Oil 3½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64½	64¾	64½
14 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	102½	102½	102½
61 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15⅜	15¼	15¼
2 Tl St L & W 4s 50	8¾	8½	8¼
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
11 Un Cig-Whel Strs 5s 52	77½	76¾	77
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	88⅞	88½	88⅝
2 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	94⅝	94½	94½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	109	109	109
10 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	99¼	99¼	99¼
11 Wabash 1st 5s 39	71½	71⅜	71⅜
44 Wabash 2d 5s 39	27¾	27¼	27¾
90 Wabash 5s 80 D	18¾	18⅝	18¾
30 Wabash 5s 76 B	18	18⅛	18¼
26 Wabash 4½s 78C	18¼	18	18¼
1 Wabash Det&Chi 5s 47	77	77	77
8 Walwrth 4s 55	85	84½	84½
13 Warner Bros 6s 48	96¾	96¾	96¾
9 Warren Bros 6s 41	74½	74	74½
13 West Shore 4s 2361	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞
2 Westch Lt 5s 50	125¾	125¾	125¾
10 Westn Md 4s 52	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	97½	97½	97½
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27½	27½	27½
1 Western Un 5s 51	87½	87½	87½
12 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85	85½
1 Western Un 4½s 50	84¼	84	84
17 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94½	94¾
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106¼	106	106
4 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
12 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¾	40½	40½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Antioquia 7s 45 C	10½	10½	10½
3 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	9½	9½	9½
2 Antwerp 5s 58	20	20	20
2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	66½	66¾	66½
12 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	67	66⅞	67
7 Belgium 7s 55	84	80	84
1 Brazil 8s 41	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Brisbane 6s 50	28½	28½	28½
2 Buen A 4½s Apr	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Canada 5s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Canada 2¾s 45?	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Canada 2¾s 44	97¾	97½	97¾
5 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 8s 41	15½	15½	15½
14 Chile 6s 62 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Colomb 3s 70	34¼	34	34¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	28	28	28
1 Copenhag 5s 52	31	31	31
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	29	29	29
25 Costa Rica 7s 51	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Cuba 5½s 45	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Cuba 5½s 53	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Denmark 5s 42	64½	64½	64½
8 Den 6s 42 wd	66	66¼	66⅜
20 Denmark 4½s 62	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 Den 4½s 62 wd	55	55	55
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	57	57	57
2 Ger Gov Sx 5½s 65	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Con El P Jap 6½s 50 wd	49½	49½	49½
4 Italy 7s 1951	21	21	21
8 Japan 6½s 54	35	34	35
1 Japan 4½s 65 wd	45	44¾	45
7 Mex 5s asd 45	7	7	7
2 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6¾	6½	6¾
1 Milan City 6½s 52	15	15	15
1 Norway 4½s 56 wd	49	49	49
17 Norway 4s 63	40½	40½	40½
1 Orient dev 6s 53wd	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
32 Panama 3¼s 94A	59½	59	59½
9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
4 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11	11	11
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	62¾	62¼	62¾
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	24	24	24
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	24	24	24
2 Taiwan Bk P 5½s 71	34	34	34
2 Uruguay 6s 60	53½	53½	53½
153 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	53¾	53	53
1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	54	54	54

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 3,952,000; previous day, 6,731,700; week ago, 5,471,000; year ago, 5,983,400; two years ago, 18,982,300. Jan. 1 to date, 1,449,779,425; year ago, 1,050,219,775; two years ago, 1,280,667,825.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 3 compared with Sept. 4, 1940 (shown in comparentheses): Receipts $19,123,930 ($15,903,877); expenditures $45,822,862 ($21,476,543); net balance $2,690,200,236 ($2,471,240,083); working balance included $1,837,413,663 ($1,737,963,968); customs receipts for month $3,062,612 ($1,938,896); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $871,562,381 ($828,105,258); expenditures $3,323,214,484 (1,602,358,442); excess of expenditures $2,451,652,602 ($774,253,184); gross debt $50,844,799,832 ($43,911,089,718; decrease under previous day $88,097,081; gold assets $22,722,433,911 ($20,944,100,881).

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export, fas NY 11.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc, East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quick-silver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	4	1958	103	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	108	109½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	104	105½
Green Min Power	3¾	1963	105	107
Idaho Power	3½	1967	104	110½
Keystone Public Ser		1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	105	
Narragansett El	3½	1968	110	111½
N Y State P&L Corp	3½	1964	111	112½
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104	105½
P S of N H ser D		1960	104½	
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106	
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	
St.Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	
Wisconsin Gas & El	3½	1968	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	108	109½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106¾	109¾
Arkansas Pwr & Light $7 pf	90	93
Birmingham Electric$ 7 pf	92	96
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	113	
Buffalo Niagara 6.4 pf	16¾	18¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	84	87
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	65½	69
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	107½	109¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	40½	43½
Interstate Natural Gas	20½	23½
Jamaica Water Supply	27	29
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103	107

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard-Engineering	8	9¼
Armerican Hardware Co	23½	26
American Manfuacturing	24¾	27
American Manufac $ pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	22	
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	
Appleton Company	25½	27½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3½	4
Arlington Mills	40½	43½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28	30
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7¼	8½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65½	70½
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	102	
Boston Wharf Company	14	16½
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28½	31½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	4⅞
Brinks Inc	78	
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5½
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¼	39¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¼

Uncle Sam Trains in Only Year Own Formidable 'Panzer' Unit

FORT KNOX, Ky. (AP)—Uncle Sam's armored force, completing its first year, has taken its place as one of the Nation's most formidable fighting units.

It was established by a special War Department order last July 10, just 15 days after Adolf Hitler's panzer divisions had brought about the downfall of France.

As the war in Europe has spread, the value of all-mechanized fighting divisions to strike quickly and effectively over all types of terrain has been tested and proved, and Uncle Sam now is rapidly forming his own counterpart of the German panzer divisions.

Thousands of young men who have grown to manhood during the years when the United States was assuming leadership of the world in mechanical skill have learned during the last year how to operate and keep in operation the hundreds of fighting vehicles of the armored force, ranging from motorcycles to medium tanks.

Vehicles of the first armored division stationed here have traveled approximately 9,000,000 miles during the year in tactical training as cadres for other armored divisions were given basic training at Fort Knox.

Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, chief of the Nation's armored forces and "daddy" of the plan for mechanized units in the United States Army, and his staff of officers—all "sold" on the value of such units—have worked out of the problems of establishing the division and getting them into operation.

The first armored division, under the command of Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, was expanded from the old 7th Cavalry, brigade mechanized, and attached organizations. The old 7th was originally the 1st Cavalry, oldest horse regiment in the Army, and the 13th Cavalry.

An American armored division is a complete fighting unit, as evidenced by the fact the First Division is composed of the First Armored Regiment (light), 13th Armored Regiment (light), 69th Armored Regiment (medium), 68th Field Artillery Regiment, 6th Infantry, armored, 12th Observation Squadron, 16th Engineer Battalion, 47th Medical Battalion, 47th Signal Corps, 13th Quartermaster Corps, 15th Ordnance Corps, and 27th Field Artillery Battalion.

Since fully 80 per cent of the men of the armored force are specialists—mechanics, radio operators, gunners and such—the first armored force school was organized and officers, enlisted men and selectees from all parts of the United States sent here to study. The largest radio school in the Country is at the Fort.

Because of the technical stress of the divisions, officers have found that men with college or high school educations or their equivalent are best fitted for service.

The First Armored Division is composed of 12,700 officers and men and has 3,000 mechanized vehicles, including tanks (light and medium), trucks, motorcycles, scout cars, armored cars, half-track armored cars, which are used as scout cars and for hauling light artillery pieces, "jeeps" and "peeps."

The firing power of the division consists of the Garand rifle, .45 caliber pistols, sub-machine guns, .30 and .50 caliber machine guns, 33 mm. guns, tanks and anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft guns.

Every man in the division must know how to handle all the vehicles and guns. In addition, artillery men are required to operate 75 and 105 mm. mortars.

Raw recruits and selectees are put through a 12-week training course at the replacement center under the guidance of Brig. Gen. Jack W. Heard, aided by a faculty of 257 officers and 1,241 older enlisted men. So far, General Heard has graduated 5,400 men, including 3,700 who formed the cadre of the Fourth Division.

Saving of Old Courthouse Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif.—A campaign is being launched to raise $4,200 to save the Millerton Courthouse from inundation by the waters that will be stored behind the Friant Dam, now nearing completion on the San Joaquin River east of Fresno. Millerton was the first county seat of Fresno County, established in 1856, and the courthouse, a two-story granite structure, was erected in the winter of 1866-67.

The county sat remained at Millerton until 1874 when it was moved to Fresno, which had sprung up on the newly-constructed Central Pacific Railroad. The little town of Millerton was all but abandoned and in recent years nothing has remained to mark the spot but the courthouse, long since stripped of everything that could be removed.

Georgia Threatened By Teacher Shortage

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—More than 1,000 school teachers in Georgia have resigned since July 1 and a teacher shortage threatens school opening in at least one Georgia county, J. I. Allman, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, said.

Most of those resigning are obtaining employment with the Federal Government or in private industry, Mr. Allman said. He expressed belief that the State will have to raise its teacher salary scale, now ranging from $25 to $65 a month for Negroes and $40 to $80 for whites, to compete with salaries in private fields.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg.: Ken. 7637. 6 Marlboro St.—2 rooms with large dinette, elevator bldg., near to Public Garden; Com. 3701 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 28 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT Living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath.
137 Sewall Avenue, Brookline
See Superintendent on premises or call BEAcon 0853.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—Unfurnished four-room apt.; garage, electricity and gas. Tel SW. 101 after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th Street—Pleasant, old Washington Square section off Fifth Avenue; near express stations. ALL subways; 4- rooms, elevator; $103-$120, restricted. You'll be comfortable, quiet and happy here.

N. Y. C.—1 and 2-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $35-$48 En. 2-1883.

32 WASHINGTON SQUARE 32 New York City
A beautiful sunny, airy, seven room apartment, tastefully decorated, ready immediate occupancy. Suitable practically any furnishings. Other six and seven-room apartments available. Gramercy 7-7893.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED—By young couple, 3 or 4 rooms within 15 miles of East Hartford. P. A. CASWELL, 32 Garvan St., East Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1418

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

LADY wishes board, farm preferred; kindly environment; price very moderate; southwestern Conn. Box L-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—an unmarried man, Christian Scientist preferred, as house man and chauffeur; to live in house including meals, $18 per week; references required. Write Box H-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL GIRL, capable, willing, experienced; references; two children, congenial home. Bigelow 6739 (Mass.)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board in comfortable home for rest and study. Near Coolidge Corner. Beacon 5726.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EAST NATICK, MASS.—Bargain, Cape Cod, 5 rms., tiled bath, attic rm., fruit trees; bathing near by; owner wants offer. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. Olive F. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Waltham 2969.

A HOME—8 rooms, bath, extra lav., nicely, completely furnished (or unfur.); newly decorated; new oil burner; near Symphony Hall. Reduced to settle estate. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single house, 6 large rooms, 3 baths, garage, screened porch. Oil heat and hot water. Available at once. $100. 58 Wolcott Road. Call Asp. 4950.

HOUSES FURNISHED

LIVE IN WELLESLEY, MASS.—Nicely furnished modern 7-room house near good transportation. Immediate possession for school year or for 12 mos. Reasonable rent. Mrs. W. E. Austill, 299 West Weston Rd. Call Wel. 0819-R.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MEALS SERVED

HOME COOKED DINNERS—served in small private apartment near Gramercy Park—Reasonable. Write Apt. 2D, 215 E. 25th St. N. Y. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 8830

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS. $6600. Handsome seven-room single, large living room, gumwood finish, open fireplace, sun room, steam heat, finished attic, sunny basement, tile kitchen and bath, white sink combination, polished oak floors, heated garage, flower and vegetable garden, several fruit trees, 5400 sq. feet land, well landscaped, in choice location. A restricted district. Occupied two years, 2 minutes walk to bus, 6 to street cars, 10 minutes to all schools and churches. 24 Overlook Road, Call Dr. McLean. KEN. 6800.

MUST SELL
SMALL ESTATE TO LIQUIDATE IN LEXINGTON—Accessible location, 9 rms., magnificent home on 1¼ acres of high wooded land. WONDERFUL VIEW, 2 baths, oil burner, 2-car gar. Fruit, perennial flowers and stalwart trees. Can you imagine more for $12,500? Less than ⅔ the cost. Call at 627 Mass. Ave., ARL 6010. J. Q. Rush.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AVON PRODUCTS
Springfield, Mass. Ladies earn extra money for Defense Bonds by selling our Products. Commission. Rm. 311, 145 State St., Phone 2-5035.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS that bring you quick cash earnings. Name-imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. "Prize" 21-card assortment sells for $1. You make 100%. 14 popular assts. Samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex St., Dept. G-1, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special offer. Good profits. Request approval samples DOEHLA, 8-65, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional value Personal Christmas Cards, 50—with name—$1. Finest 25-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 489, Boston, Mass.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS
Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 55c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP 764 Adams, Elmira, New York

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Biz selection assortments, Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Weimore & Bugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable single room, newly papered, innersprings; young man or business woman; near church. 104 Hemenway St., Suite 1.

BOSTON, 9 Norway St., S. 15—Comfortable single room in private home, overlooking park, suitable for business woman; elevator apt.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Nicely furnished large bedroom and alcove study in adult home near Harvard. Business people preferred. KIR. 5340.

CONCORD, MASS.—"Homeworth", 5 Sudbury Road. Rooms available for permanent guests. Breakfast optional. Mrs. E. W. Crouch. Tel. 5330.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—8451 Abingdon Rd. Quiet, clean, front with cross ventilation, adjacent bath. RR., subway. Gentleman, Cleveland 3-6346.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—Bedroom, den, private bath on first floor; porch, storage, and kitchen privileges; one person; exclusive residence, handy everything; furnished or unfurnished. Lasell 2830.

N. Y. C.—362 Riverside Drive (109th St.) 5A—Newly decorated, single-double, overlooking river. Immaculate, cheerful home; telephone; bear inspection.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6322.

N. Y. C.—539 West 112th (3-C) Beautiful, sunny, outside; furnished-unfurnished; large closets; suitable 1-2; kitchen; good trans.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box L-48, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 0600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass.
Renew your hats and shoes here.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE, PIANO—Taught by Dorothy Johnson, Graduate of Eastman School of Music, 41 Mason Street, Somerville Mass. Som. 8260.

TYPEWRITERS

Sold—Rented—Repaired
ARCADE TYPEWRITER
120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston Han.3121

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. JErome 7-4752, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Bon Voyage Flowers Anywhere
Going on a Visit?
G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090 — Medford Branch 245 High St. Mystic 0600

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Service — Ford — and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 — 295 Broadway

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co. — Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
MAMMOTH GLOVE SALE
LATEST FALL COLORS AND STYLES $1.39
128 MAIN STREET BROCKTON, MASS.

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 MAIN STREET

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1
A Fine Food Line Since ——'Ninety-Nine

BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
157 Main Street — Phone 3900
FALL DISPLAYS of QUALITY FURNITURE at
Ralph and Ruth Baker's
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE COMPANY
610 MAIN ST., OPP. FOREST AVE.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
238 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

BROOKLINE

Mr. Jack J. Springer, former partner of the Brookline Flower Shop, wishes to announce the opening of his modern flower shop.
Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
ASP 0770—0771
Nite Phone BIG. 5536 — 1623 Beacon St.

STUDENTS

We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston — CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline — LON. 1156

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street — Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street — ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

BANCROFT
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLARK & REID CO., Inc.
PACKERS MOVERS

Local and Long Distance Moving
380 GREEN STREET

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street — CON 1000

DEDHAM

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
Fisher Dairy
Established 1861
Call—Dedham 1401

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

Announcing the Opening of the Largest Sale of the Year—Our
55th ANNIVERSARY
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

FITCHBURG

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET — TEL. 3970

School Days are here again!
A Complete Line of School Shoes for Boys and Girls
Prices 1.95 to 3.95
GEORGE BROS.
700 Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

helen's
Back to School Needs!
Lounging Robes, Undies, Gloves, Bags, Socks, Stockings, Costume Jewelry
Complete line of Fall colors and styles.
381 MAIN STREET

F. H. Lane Company
Fall Suits, Topcoats and Hats Now Ready
Surprising reasonable prices. Come in and look them over.

A Complete Stock of NEW FALL HATS with beauty and originality to appeal to everyone—*and* Only one of a kind!
All headsizes—Prices $1.98 and up
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 MAIN STREET

Women's Dresses and Coats for Fall and Winter
in new colors and styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

SOL'S
MODEL FUR SHOP
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE FURS
Dry Cold Storage
524 MAIN STREET — TEL. 3266

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street — Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

See the Newest Campus Styles in Our
COLLEGE SHOP
Second Floor
WILSON'S
FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 — 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central St., Bradford
Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

- Red Cross and Queen Quality Shoes for Women
- Florsheim Shoes for Men
- Full line of children's, misses' and boys' shoes

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 Merrimack St. — Tel. 3640

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Proper lubrication will help you save gas. Let us service your car now.
Green & Drewett
1-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

HINGHAM

NEW SHARES are now on sale fully insured under Massachusetts laws
The Hingham Co-operative Bank
50 years of service
37 Main Street — Hingham 0780

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

Free Monogram Sweater Sale
Friday and Saturday
Any Sweater in our stock monogrammed without charge
CHERRY & WEBB

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE — LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0064
Fresh Shipments of
Whitman's—Kemps
Lovell & Covel
Quality Chocolates

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET — LEX. 1000

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass Ave. — Tel. Lex. 1380

Complete Stocks of
Fall and Winter Merchandise
at Most Reasonable Prices
FREE DELIVERY
Waverly Hardware Co., Inc.
Lexington Center — Tel. Lex. 1037

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Now Going On
September Sale of
HOUSEWARES
Palmer Street Annex
For superior cleaning insist on
"Sanitone"
HIGHLAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
278 Bridge St. — 345 Westford St.
109 Central St. — 331 W. Sixth St.
340 Broadway — Dial 9369

Visit
CHERRY & WEBB'S
College Shop and High Schoolers' Shop, for smart back-to-school clothes.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456
Headquarters for
FOUNTAIN PENS and KODAKS
DONALDSON'S
On the sunny side 75 Merrimack St.

LYNN

Men! A Great Sale!
FOR DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—THIS WEEK
SEPTEMBER 5 AND 6
Men's Two Trouser New Fall Suits
$30 and $35 Values
$25.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street — Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

New Fall Style Shoes
For the Entire Family
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 Broad Street

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. — LY. 2-3590

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Higgins
VICTORY VALUES
Line of Shoes for Women
$3.85
Without equal in PRICE—VALUE or STYLE in this city or elsewhere.
144 PLEASANT STREET — MALDEN 1487

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
353 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street — Malden 2350

Binder's Exclusive Fur Shop
Saves You Money on Fine Furs
Eliminating the wholesale house. We buy and offer you the finest furs of all types at low prices, direct from the manufacturer.
172 Pleasant Street — Malden 0914

SCHOOL SHOES
Carefully Fitted by Trained Experts of Years' Experience
HARRY'S
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
Footwear for the Entire Family
89 Pleasant Street — Malden 1427-W

MARLBORO

COAL and COKE
Range and Fuel Oils
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.
Tel. 372 - 373
191B MAIN STREET, MARLBORO

WALLACE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
116 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 722

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 0760

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford

CRYstal 0093-W
898 Main Street
Tel. 2373—Nights 0463

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

Back to School
SWEATERS
SKIRTS AND DRESSES

PATTEE CORSET SHOP
823 Main St. Mel. 2134

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
39 ESSEX STREET — MELROSE 0566

OUTSTANDING CANDIES,
Weekly Specials
Hopkins ICE CREAM in Fancy Moulds
Dependable Delivery

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke — Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street — Tel. Mel. 4047

MASSACHUSETTS

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk — Buttermilk — Heavy Cream — Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass. So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon. Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494 Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
Well-Known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
361 Center Street — BIG. 8073

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
TUNE UP FOR YOUR VACATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
Coming—Mon., Tues., Wed., Sept. 8, 9, 10
3 BIG STOCK-UP DAYS
A grand opportunity to lay in a good supply of quality foods for Fall needs at considerable savings.
304 WALNUT ST. — BIG. 8400

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 — 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires — Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. — H. S. Babbitt

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

KULDA'S
Ice Cream and Sodas
Sandwiches—Lunches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street — Tel. 4325

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes

Shoe Comfort and Style
for Men and Women

Walk-Over Shoe Store

190 NORTH STREET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy

QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

READING

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice
Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Oil Burning Equipment
and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE—Proprietor
"To Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING, MASS. TEL. 1450

Sturdy Clothes for your children are essential for school wear
You will find our children's department a boon to your budget. Bring the youngsters in and we will fit them.
Ample Parking Space
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square, Wakefield

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
STAR LOW PRICES
Are your defense against rising food costs. Always the lowest possible prices!
Pocket savings with every purchase
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Square

Gross Tailors & Cleansers
1016 BROADWAY SOM 2622
362-8 MYSTIC AVE. SOM 2633
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
Expert Work on Cleansing, Remodeling, Relining
Free Call and Delivery

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

GORDON'S
MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's Wear
301 BROADWAY
Next door to the Capitol Theatre

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9246
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

CROFT . . . *flowers*
393 DWIGHT STREET
as The Christian Science Monitor here and half way across the world
SPRINGFIELD 4-2195

WAKEFIELD

C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Pure Milk
Cream
Buttermilk
Eggs—Butter
Cream Cheese
Phone
CRYstal 0610
for delivery
Dairy Products for Every Meal

THE BELLEVUE SHOPPE
Elizabeth A. Bellveau, Prop.
Is Full of Going Back to School and Street Dresses at $3.98
Stylish fall hats that make stunning outfits.
360 MAIN ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.
CRYSTAL 1301-M

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WINTHROP

Winthrop Laundering Co.
18 Central Street Ocean 1226
HOUSECLEANING?
Let us make your blankets and curtains like new. We launder everything. Also send your Fall Clothes to be cleaned.

WORCESTER

For Back to School Clothes
From Kindergartners to Seniors
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Drawing Sets, Books and Loose Leaf Covers and Typewriters
DAVIS & BANISTER, Inc.
24 PEARL STREET WORCESTER

Crossword Quiz Answers

F	O	S	T	E	R	■	J	O	H	N
I	■	P	O	D	■	S	A	M	■	E
G	R	I	M	M	■	H	Y	E	N	A
S	E	R	■	U	M	E	■	G	I	G
■	S	E	N	N	A	■	W	A	L	L
W	■	■	E	D	I	T	H	■	■	E
A	D	I	T	■	N	O	O	S	E	■
T	I	N	■	B	E	L	■	E	R	A
S	E	D	G	E	■	E	L	V	E	S
O	■	I	O	N	■	D	O	E	■	O
N	E	A	T	■	P	O	G	M	E	R

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER (Continued)

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers
Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Byrwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57306. C. B. Stocker, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses. Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

PIANOS FOR SALE

HESS UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO—Mahogany finish. Good condition. £30 or near offer, or would hire at 2 guineas per quarter. Inspection invited. London Area. Box W1647, BCM/CSM, London, or phone Esher 4090.

ROOMS TO LET

BRISTOL SUBURB—Two furnished rooms to let with attendance. Pleasant situation. Box W-1646, BCM/CSM, London.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED, SOLOIST for Christian Science Church, short distance S. W. of London. Apply Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Penrhyn Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—First Floor. Partly furnished offices to let; central position, every convenience. Also UNFURNISHED FLATLETS, suit business people. Apply 12, Church Road, Hove. Tel: 1930.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN—Personal secretarial service; authors' Mss.; duplicating; private tuition. 21 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

WANTED

TYPEWRITER—Standard or portable. No dealers. Francis Keys, 84 Wood End Road, Harrow. BYR. 2323.

England

BATH

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets
and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT, LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

TEL. KIN. 1678
ROY DIXON A.R.P.S.
PHOTOGRAPHER
THE STUDIO
KING'S NORTON

BOURNEMOUTH

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Faredown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision
L. F. Dowland
M. I. M. E.
Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1920
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4997

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea
Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 30787

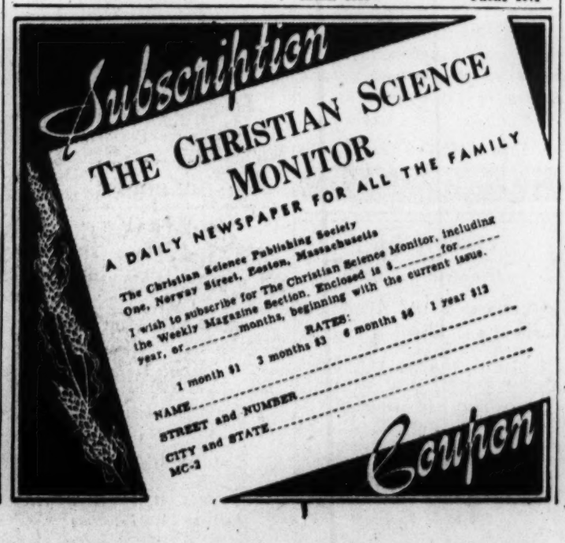
HENRY WALL
Men's Wear Specialist
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
BRISTOL
Phone 45642
Dunlop Coats for Men and Women

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Clifton

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel. 24960

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85, Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-3
Coupon

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Rd.

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CAMBERLEY

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
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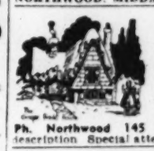
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Active Membership

If you belong to an organization and do not wish to remain inactive in it, you must learn to understand the principle on which organizations in general are founded. Then you will want to be familiar with the purpose and scope of your own society.

These organizations function in meetings or assemblies. There are logical and definite rules for the conduct of these assemblies.

You must learn how to secure the floor; how to introduce business; how to take the vote; and the simple rules governing debate.

Patient, painstaking practice is needed before proficiency is acquired, but the reward is manifold.

Elementary Chart

I Securing the Floor	1. Member rises. 2. Member addresses the Chair. 3. Chair recognizes Member.
II Introducing Business	1. Member makes a Motion. 2. Another Member seconds the Motion. 3. Chair states the Motion.
	In this interval, between the second and third stages, the motion may be debated. Subsidiary motions, such as amendments and motions to delay in different ways, are in order here. All main motions may be debated and modified or postponed; the correct manner of procedure will be considered in its proper place. This chart deals only with the necessary steps belonging to all main motions and should be thoroughly mastered before secondary motions are attempted.
III Putting the Question	1. Chair takes the Affirmative Vote. 2. Chair takes the Negative Vote. 3. Chair announces the Result.

Awana Slaker-James

A Tuesday and Friday Feature

Camera Comment

Inexpensive Color Prints

In 1936 Kodak first announced Kodachrome for miniature cameras in 35 mm. and Bantam sizes. Since then inexpensive color prints from these transparencies have been the dream of thousands of camera addicts. With the recent announcement of Kodak Minicolor Prints at the National Photographic Convention in Chicago, the camera fans' dream has been realized.

The prints are enlarged from either 35 mm. or Bantam size transparencies by a standardized process. They are made only from Kodachromes in 2x2-inch mounts with the standard central openings. Enlargements are available in two sizes. The "2X" size is about 2¼-3¼ inches. On these the corners are rounded and there are no margins. The larger size "5X" affords a print 5⅜x7 4-5 inches, and prints are returned in mounts.

The quality of these prints naturally depends on the quality of the transparency from which it is made. A good, properly exposed transparency which will project well, should yield a good color print. It is important that the prints should not be exposed for long to direct sunlight. When they are used for display they should be shielded from the direct rays of the sun.

The "feel" of the print, particularly in the smaller size, is that of an unusually fine playing card, strong, attractive and resilient. The print support, or base, however, is not paper or card, but pigmented cellulose acetate.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: Remember when gallop was a gait instead of a poll?

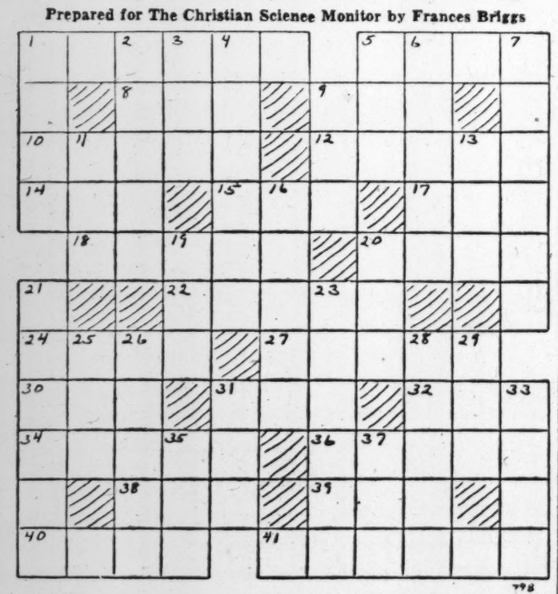
Detroit News: Nature, the wonderful, is evolving types who sit through double features, follow 11 radio serials without losing a thread, and keep an eye on all the war fronts.

Where Would You Find—Answers

1. Vassar, at Poughkeepsie, New York.
2. In the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
3. It is between the mainland of Japan and the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu, opening on the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Japan.
4. A pewee or flycatcher with a slightly crested head, common in the eastern United States.
5. Western North Carolina, claimed by some geologists to the oldest mountain in the world; 6000 feet.
6. China.
7. A fortified seaport on the western coast of Sicily.
8. Kentucky.
9. North and South America.
10. A Russian soup made of beets, cabbage, and cream.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"America's Troubador."
5—Who | "went to bed with his stockings on."?
8—Seed vessel is what?
9—What is diminutive of Samuel?
10—What was surname of brothers who collaborated in collection of fairy tales?
12—The tiger wolf is what?
14—What is a varying weight of India?
15—What is a river of Sweden?
17—What is a kind of chaise?
18—What is a kind of rug made in Sinneh, western Persia?
20—A mural painting would decorate what?
22—Who is girl with golden hair in "The Children's Hour"?
24—Entrance to a mine is what?
27—What is a loop with a running knot?
30—Bronze is an alloy of copper and what?
31—What is a thorny tree of India?
32—Epoch.
34—The sweet flag is what?
36—Who are certain characters in opera "Oberon"?
38—What is an electrified particle?
39—Female rabbit is what?
40—Tidy.
41—Who is goldsmith of "Die Meistersinger"?

Down

1—What fruits are associated with a caprificator?
2—What is another name for a steeple?
3—Who is Maggie Tulliver's brother in George Eliot's novel?
4—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "King Lear"?
5—What bird has harsh voice?
6—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
7—What British cinema star is famous for her portrayal of Queen Victoria?
9—Pronoun.
11—A thing.
13—Nothing.
16—What is northeasternmost State of U. S.?
19—Snare.
20—What word is often used to begin a question?
21—Who is fictional narrator of Sherlock Holmes's adventures?
23—What Spanish city gave its name to a kind of sword?
25—Singular of "dice" is what?
26—Kipling wrote many tales of ——.
28—Boots in "Hop-o'-my Thumb" traversed how many leagues in a stride?
29—Before.
31—What is a Scottish term for a mountain?
33—What Hebrew instrument has ten strings and is played with a plectrum?
35—Obtained.
37—Bulky piece of timber is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborhood Spirit

(Rockford Register-Republic)

Rockford, Ill.

Neighborhood kids are sometimes a nuisance, but to Peter Gerin, custodian of P. A. Peterson school, they have been a great help.

On Aug. 5, 1940, Gerin set to work building himself a home. For more than a year he has spent all his spare time working on his house.

With the help of the neighborhood kids, whose eagerness to assist in the project touched the heart of Mr. Gerin, and a friend, Fred Hughes, Gerin has nearly completed the home at a total labor cost of $196. The fact that Hughes is a carpenter contractor has been of material aid to Gerin.

The enterprising Mr. Gerin has fashioned an attractive and modern two-story house, in which he and his wife and young daughter reside. All that remains to be finished is one of the two upstairs bedrooms. The interior of the home is furnished attractively. A picket fence on one side and a wire fence on the other in the rear of the house enclose lawn banked with flower beds. A vegetable garden is in the rear.

"There isn't a kid in the neighborhood who didn't drive a nail into the house," Gerin said to a visitor. "I didn't ask them to help; in fact, I tried to discourage them. However, every one of them did a good piece of work and I appreciate their help.

"When I had completed the excavation for the basement, the sides caved in. The kids were on hand with buckets and bushel baskets early the next day to help me remove the dirt."

The grownups in the neighborhood, apparently catching the spirit of the children, also took a hand in the construction.

The Gerins got their ideas about the style of house they wanted from newspapers and magazines.

"Sometimes we changed our ideas as we went along," the builder explained.

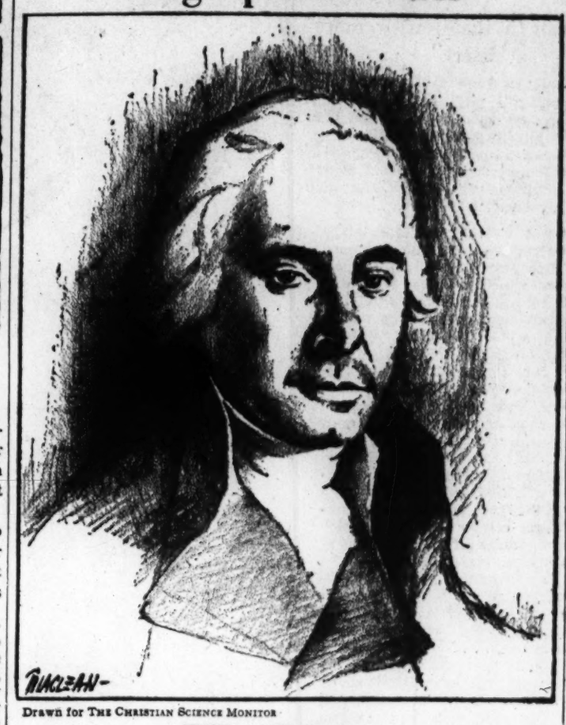
The home is insulated, well equipped and comfortable. It has a forced air heating system.

Where Would You Find—

1. The oldest women's college in America?
2. The Hubbard Collection of Engravings?
3. The Inland Sea?
4. A phoebe-bird?
5. Old Grandfather Mountain?
6. The large foreign country which became a republic on Feb. 12, 1912.
7. Marsala?
8. The principal hemp growing state?
9. The two continents to be connected by the proposed Pan-American Highway?
10. Bortsch?

(Answers appear on this page)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

William Wilberforce

(1759-1833)

WILBERFORCE was one of the great social workers of history.
His tireless devotion brought emancipation to English slaves.
He was born the son of a wealthy shipping family of Hull.
A pet of all who knew him, he loved fun above everything.
He passed through school and college without much effort.
At twenty he left Cambridge and won a seat in Parliament.
Then he drifted into a loose, fashionable life in London.
Why don't you go South? someone suggested to him one winter.
Delighted at the idea, William packed off for the Riviera.
In Nice circumstances brought him in touch with a Methodist.
A few weeks later he returned to London, a different man.
Hearing that he was shutting himself up his mother grew afraid.
Was her beloved child getting sour, morose, melancholic? . . .
But when William visited Hull she found him as bright as ever.
Only he seemed more serene and a bit thoughtful of others.

♪ ♪ ♪

AT TWENTY-EIGHT Wilberforce decided to help his country.
He began to inquire about the social problems of the time.
Of all the evils, that of the slave trade appalled him most:
He found the chief cargoes to be not spices, gold, or wheat.
They were humans, black folks, snatched from their homes. . . .
150,000 Negroes were being shipped annually from Africa!
And 18th century England was taking these things for granted.
Young Wilberforce had wealth and social position behind him.
He decided to constitute himself the champion of the slaves.
However overwhelming the opposition, he would take his stand . . .
He wrote a book, and paid to have his friends' books published.
He tried to appeal to the masses, to the peers, to the Church.
Then he prepared a bill, to prevent the importation of slaves:
He was to propose the bill, and William Pitt was to support it.
But at news of this, thunderous rumbles came from all parts.
Ship captain, plantation owner, importer raised their voices.
Were Negroes not better off in the West Indies than in Africa?
Could sugar cane ever be produced without the labor of slaves?
Would England's industrial supremacy endure without slavery?
Did Wilberforce wish to bring ruin on British colonial islands?

♪ ♪ ♪

YEAR AFTER YEAR the orator introduced bill upon bill.
If the bill passed the Commons, it was defeated by the Lords.
If it passed the second reading it was put aside on the third.
But after twenty years he felt that victory had come at last!
One morning in the House, a strange exaltation seized him:
Pitt and Fox were gone but Canning and Macaulay remained.
On that day, indeed, eight noblemen rose to speak for the bill.
And the bill was voted—voted in by 283 voices against 16—
The heart of Wilberforce overflowed with joy and thanksgiving.
He did not even hear the plaudits showered upon his person.
"Let's make out a list of the names of the 16," said someone.
"Never mind the 16," cried the orator, his face radiant;
"Let's think only of our glorious, our wonderful 283. . . ."
And so after twenty years of labor his long fight was won.
In 1807 the abolition of slave-trading became a British law.
It was twenty-six years more before slavery itself ended.
In 1833 the Emancipation Act was definitely completed.
At last both Houses voted liberation to 700,000 slaves.
They also voted 20 million sterling to compensate slave owners.
Wilberforce had demonstrated the power of fraternal rights.
This was the most enduring monument ever raised to any man.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Did You Ever Wonder

How Much the Gas in a Dirigible Weighs?

Because hydrogen and helium are lighter than air, and because they can be used to raise balloons and dirigibles from the earth, it might be thought that they have no weight. Besides, after building a vast structure of metal and fabric weighing many tons, it would seem absurd to attempt to make it float in the air by adding something weighing several tons more. However, filling the huge gas bag of the dirigible with hydrogen will do the trick, in spite of the fact that the 3,000,000 and over cubic feet of gas required may weigh nine tons.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Sound Always Travels at the Same Rate Through the Air?

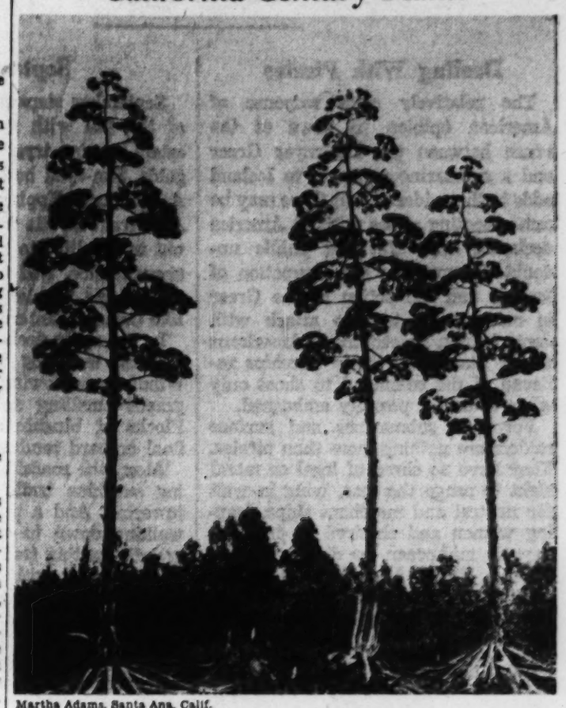
The speed at which sound travels in air increases with an increase in temperature at the rate of about two feet per second for each degree, Centigrade, and decreases with a decrease in temperature in the same proportion. Incidentally, the velocity of sound in air is independent of atmospheric pressure. So long as the temperature remains constant, sound travels at the same rate regardless of how the barometer reading may vary.

♪ ♪ ♪

Where We Get the Word Window?

The word window comes from the Icelandic **vindr**, "wind," and **auga**, "eye." The first windows were, indeed, "wind eyes," for window opening came long before glass panes were invented and consequently offered excellent opportunities for the breeze to come visiting. It is said that a 13th-century English king ordered a glass pane for the window to the queen's chamber to make it "not so windy as it used to be."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

California Century Plants



Martha Adams, Santa Ana, Calif.

Three century plants all in a row and all in bloom at the same time are "unusual" even in Southern California. These three are growing on Lemon Heights near Santa Ana, Calif. The plants are from 30 to 40 feet high. The flowers are greenish-yellow, and the century plant (Agave Americana) completes its cycle of existence by bearing them. Hundreds of small shoots growing in the chaparral below these three plants will take their places. Plants bloom when they are from 12 to 20 years old.

Looking Ahead

The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and to possess aptitude and the perseverance to attain it.—Goethe.

In the long run a man becomes what he purposes, and gains for himself what he really desires.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Safe Return*

By The Hagers

"ONE MONTH AGO, YOU MAY RECALL, YOU LENT," I QUACKED, "THREE OBJECTS SMALL.
THEY'RE BACK. CAN YOU IDENTIFY YOUR PROPERTY, MADAME? PLEASE TRY."
"YES," MRS. DUCKLING CRIED, "THEY'RE MINE,- ALTHOUGH THEY DIDN'T WRITE A LINE.
TO MAKE OUR DEAL, WADDLES, COMPLETE, I'LL MAIL YOU PROMPTLY YOUR RECEIPT."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yacht Club!*

By Le Pelley

WE'RE HAVING A TERRIBLE LOT OF RAIN!
WHAT'LL WE DO?
IT'S LETTING UP— LET'S DUCK DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE —IT'S DRIER THERE.
I'LL PLAY YOU A GAME OF CHECKERS
OOPS...
GOOD NIGHT! THE PLACE IS FLOODED. WHAT'LL WE DO?
MAYBE WE COULD REMODEL THE CLUBHOUSE INTO A YACHT....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Out Below!*

By Rodgers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dealing With Pirates

The relatively calm response of American opinion to news of the brush between the Destroyer Greer and a submarine en route to Iceland adds to the evidence that there may be some shooting at sea without America declaring war. Yet the public undoubtedly supports the occupation of Iceland and the action of the Greer in answering a torpedo attack with depth bombs. Indeed, many Americans would like to see their warships relieved of the command to shoot only when attacked, possibly ambushed.

For Nazi submarines and surface raiders are nothing more than pirates. They have no shred of legal or moral right to range the seas, lying in wait for neutral and merchant ships, leaving women and children to drift for days in mid-ocean, as did the people of the Robin Moor, or subjecting civilian neutrals to gunfire without identifying their ship, as in the case of the Zamzam.

On the meager information now available it is possible to believe that the assailant of the Greer mistook her for a British destroyer. Ordinarily the American would be easily distinguished by her four funnels close together, but since the fifty destroyers traded to Britain are also of that type the U-boat commander may have had only the flag to go by. Yet he must have known American ships are carrying mail and supplies to Iceland and that his target might be American. This makes it probable that the attack was deliberate, and the fact that the torpedoes went wild may mean that they were meant to hit not the ship, but American opinion.

Of course any such purpose will be unsuccessful. The American people recognize the necessity of maintaining British-American control of the seas. Even those who are opposed to sending troops to land on the European Continent recognize the value of keeping the Nazis away from approaches to the Western Hemisphere. And most Americans support the President's policy of furnishing supplies to those who are holding back the Hitler war machine. They prefer to send materials rather than men to hold back Hitler. They see the effective supplying of Britain and Russia as the best hope of ending the war and keeping America out.

Many other Americans are convinced that the struggle in the world today is one in which the ideals and interests of America are vitally concerned. They believe that the American case against Hitlerism stands on its own feet and might be even clearer if Britain were not in the picture. They feel that the United States must help to hold crime in check in the world community and that it fortunately has today aid from Britain, China and Russia. They would like their country by feasible action to take advantage of that present help. They would welcome more active measures against Nazi pirates.

Tank Cars to the Rescue

Public discussion, including a congressional investigation, has helped bring about a sensible solution or at least partial solution of the threatened gasoline shortage on the eastern coast of the United States.

Oil companies and railroads are reported from Washington as having at length got together on the use of idle tank cars to relieve this situation. Examination of the case has served to elucidate several important facts. One of these is that there are enough idle tank cars to be of material help, whether the number is 7,000 as asserted by the oil co-ordinator or 20,000 as claimed by the railroads or somewhere in between. Another is that the cost of tank-car haulage is much higher than delivery by pipelines or tanker ships, even Ralph Budd, a railroad man and transportation commissioner of the NDAC, estimating it to be six times as great.

To this set of conditions the oil companies and the railroads now have provided the obvious answer. The railroads, in view of the prospect of obtaining a substantial tonnage, have moved to reduce their freight rates by 25 to 33 per cent on gasoline and approximately 50 per cent on crude petroleum for refineries. The oil companies, on their side, have pledged themselves to use tank cars to the fullest possible extent.

Eastern motorists and users of oil heat will feel better disposed toward both sets of business interests for this sensible action, which at least makes gasoline available though it may be at slightly increased cost.

September

September steps upon the threshold of the fall with gardens gay. Frilly asters keeping tryst with golden marigolds. Sun-eyed boltonia standing tall. A goldfinch flipping sunflower seeds. A migrant myrtle warbler taking time out in the lilac to renew last spring's acquaintance. Red tomatoes heavy on their stems. Scarlet and green peppers like Oriental lanterns hanging.

In the apple orchards, winesaps and pippins weighing down the limbs. Windfalls mellowing underneath. Wild grapes smelling spicy on the wall. Flocks of bluebirds gathering for a final orchard rendezvous.

Along the roadsides, goldenrod making sunshine trails. Purple ironweed towering. And a proud cock-pheasant walking down to cross the highway, grandly halting traffic.

Air vibrant with the crickets' slowing beat, proclaiming frosty nights with katydids swing-fiddling. All marking march of seasons towards Autumn's regal reign when clear across the fields now reaped, the harvest moon shall shed its bright rewarding light of benediction.

Uneventful Passage

Arrival of the L. P. St. Clair at Vladivostok with 95,000 barrels of gasoline does not lessen the tension between the United States and Japan, nor does it mean that the Japanese will not and cannot make such shipments difficult if they choose to do so. Yet there is relief in the United States that this shipment of aid-to-Russia made an uneventful passage.

This was to be expected. Negotiations between the United States and Japan are in progress. They were initiated at Japan's request. To interfere with American shipments of gasoline to Russia would be to make those negotiations surely fruitless. Perhaps the Japanese Army leaders would have been willing to precipitate the grave crisis that would have followed any attempt to stop the L. P. St. Clair. But that, of course, would have been the Japanese Navy's job. Japan's naval leaders are more conservative than its military adventurers.

Even army circles in Japan must feel less reckless than formerly, now they have caused Japan to encircle itself with opponents which include China, the Dutch in the East Indies, the United States, the British Commonwealth and Russia. Interference with gasoline shipments to Vladivostok would bring Japan up against a double-barrelled crisis immediately, since it would be regarded as an "unfriendly act"—first cousin to war—by the Russians, and would throw down the gauntlet to American determination to preserve freedom of the seas.

This is not the world in which Japanese war lords could overrun Manchuria—while Britain and the United States groped futilely to make telephone connections, while Russia was nobody's friend and China seemed anybody's prey.

The reason Americans feel relief over the arrival of the L. P. St. Clair is not because of the strength of Japan's position but because of the desperation of Japan's leaders who have brought their country into so many uncomfortable relationships.

Continuing a Tradition

The appointment of Mrs. Frances Clarke Sayers as superintendent of work with children at the New York Public Library comes as a relief to librarians throughout the country who were feeling an approaching loss in the retirement of Miss Anne Carroll Moore. For thirty-five years Miss Moore has been an inspiration to writers, editors, publishers and her fellow-librarians, as she has quietly persevered in her work of raising the quality of literature circulated among children.

Anne Carroll Moore is one of the very small group of persons who, at the beginning of the present century, realized the need for establishing creative standards in books for juveniles, comparable to standards upheld in reading material for adults. She has been influential in the development of the library story-hour for children. No one who examines the full lists of well-written and well-illustrated children's books produced today will underestimate the contribution of such individuals as Miss Moore.

The work already accomplished by Mrs. Sayers in the field of library service to children has won esteem in her profession.

Our Readers Say—

"European Civilization Becomes a Desert"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most earnestly I wish every intelligent and patriotic American would, in the light of what they already know about the career of the Nazis, reflect upon the following words quoted from the preface of the book, "Search for a Social Philosophy," by F. W. Eggleston of Melbourne, Australia:

> The advent of Hitler and his totalitarian Germany . . . may be explained as a reaction from the economic maladjustments which I have been discussing, but it has become a very violent reaction, so violent that it bids fair to wreck the whole European system. Totalitarianism is a reversion to the primitive. There is an atavistic suppression of personality, even though science is self-consciously applied to its organization. Its chief characteristic, however, is the successful organization of force for the accomplishment of certain limited purposes. Here is an instant of triumphant specialization in force. The truth probably is that such an intense specialization of force creates something which cannot be rationally directed, which cannot construct and can only destroy.
>
> It is quite obvious that such specialization must intensify world maladjustment and can under no circumstances produce a satisfactory mode of life for any body of human beings. . . . The consequences of success must be catastrophic; even economic forces will be stultified by its operation. There is no evidence that Germany will ever voluntarily restore the territories she has acquired to democratic governments nor that German economists will ever restore freedom to an economic system. They appear to contemplate the establishment of a "new order" in which a peasant Europe will supply food and raw materials to a dominant Germany. In these circumstances German philosophy will have engineered another ghastly mistake. European civilization will become a desert, and Germans, even if victorious, will be involved in the ruin. The strength of the totalitarian organization will simply make more acute the crisis I have sketched in my conclusion.

What, then, is best for Americans to pursue in the presence of such circumstances? Shut our eyes, fold our arms and let the forces of death and destruction achieve their evil ends?

If we did that it is almost certain that in a short time we would have no alternative than to fight the common enemy alone, or the most ignominious surrender to their plans for world domination. But if unanimously we Americans get behind the Roosevelt-Churchill announced policy for close collaboration for the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, such a course will bring great rewards, material and spiritual, from a world delivered from Nazi slavery.

New York — A. GARCIA DIAZ

Shirt-Sleeved Security

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to a report, Former Governor La Follette at a meeting Aug. 20, said:

> If you really want to knock the props out from under Hitler and Stalin, the best way to do it is to put on a living example here to show that Hitler's challenge of either dictatorship or starvation for the people is a lie; let us take off our coats and work and show that men can be free and still have economic security.

Apparently Mr. La Follette does not know that the Scandinavian countries tried his idea. They did set up a system where men were free and had economic security and achieved prosperity and democracy that compared favorably with what we ourselves had accomplished in our best times. As a protection against the Hitler threat, however, their system was a complete failure.

The former Governor may profitably read an item in the papers of Aug. 14 which reported the execution of an entire Belgian family, consisting of a father 70 years old, a 68-year-old mother and their 34-year-old daughter, for having sheltered a British flier.

The German military court, in announcing the death sentence, gave the best explanation I have yet seen of why we must fight the Nazi system. It said that "the humane motives that the accused put forward in their defense cannot be taken into consideration." We must fight to the death systems that cannot take humane motives into consideration. — ALBERT HIRST

New York

Latvians Are Non-Slavic

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "Russia Fabulous Region Where Opposites Rub Elbows," published in your paper on July 12, states incorrectly:

> The Esths are akin to the Finns, while the Latvians and Lithuanians also are Slavic races.

This statement is not correct. The Latvians and Lithuanians are neither Slavs nor Germans, although they are tall, fair, with blue eyes. They speak a language of their own, the nearest to the ancient Sanskrit. This language is qualified by philologists as a language of the Baltic branch of Indo-European languages.

(Dr.) ALFRED BILMANIS,
Washington — Minister of Latvia

Editor's Note: Dr. Bilmanis's statement is correct. Through a typographical omission of three letters the sense of the statement was reversed. The article was intended to state that "the Latvians and Lithuanians also are non-Slavic races."

"What Are We Waiting For?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On December 10, 1940, Chancellor Hitler declared, "We will defeat the world."

Americans, what are we waiting for?

Wiscasset, Maine — SUBSCRIBER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

More Than Scraps of Paper

Down the Middle of the Road

Representative Day's Poll: Useful If Unfair

By Erwin D. Canham

Representative Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois announced this week that a poll of 32,000 persons listed in "Who's Who in America" showed 57.2 per cent against American entry into the war now and 42.8 per cent in favor of participation. It is an amazing result that as many as 42.8 per cent declared themselves in favor of entry into the war as Representative Day's poll was phrased.

This writer was among those polled by Representative Day and took the occasion to write the Congressman a letter of protest. Perhaps, therefore, we are among those who Mr. Day said "evaded a direct answer and declined to meet the issue squarely by proposing some counter-questions to confuse the issue or who tried to qualify their votes." We certainly did try to qualify our vote and did propose counter-questions.

Here is what we wrote the Illinois Congressman who, incidentally, has not replied to our letter in any way:

* * *

"You have written me, I presume, because of my listing in 'Who's Who in America,' to ask me to fill out a poll with the question:

"The United States should
Enter the war .....
Stay out of the war .....

"In a purely personal capacity, without speaking for this newspaper, I want you to know that I consider the question entirely unfair and the poll likely to be almost valueless on that account.

"I would certainly not say flatly that the United States ought to enter the war, without a great many qualifying points, nor would I do what your public record indicates you hope a majority will do, namely, say that our country can stay out of the war under any and all circumstances, now or in the light of some future situation.

"Don't you think that whether or not we get into the war should depend entirely upon the Nation's concept of national defense needs and the national peril at a given time? Cannot you imagine circumstances under which nearly all of us would believe it imperative and inescapable for our Nation to enter war? Of course you could.

"Therefore, how can you expect an intelligent citizen to be able honestly to answer your question flatly?

"I needn't emphasize how terribly grave the question is, how much hangs on the answer. I shouldn't be surprised if you got a 90 per cent response saying we should stay out, because most of us hope that it will be possible for the United States to stay out and at the same time for Naziism to be defeated.

"I think the point of distinction is between what we would like the United States to be able to do and what perhaps the United States may have to do. Most people, I think, will answer your query in the light of what they would like us to be able to do. But I don't think that is a fair or accurate estimate of what our public policy may have to be.

"I earnestly hope that all of us Americans will stand together on this issue and that the sole dividing factor will be an interpretation of when national peril begins. But the estimate which will answer that question must be reached in a fair atmosphere, not on the basis of questionnaires which seek to stack the cards one way or another."

* * *

The result of Representative Day's poll shows how wrong we were. We told him we thought perhaps as many as 90 per cent of the people would reply that they would like to stay out of war. The fact that 42.8 per cent declared themselves flatly in favor of entering the war proves, to our way of thinking, a far greater awareness of possible urgent needs than has been revealed by any earlier poll. The Nation, therefore, owes a debt to Representative Day. He has shown us to be more alert than some of us thought we were.

The question of whether or not we should enter the war now, seems in a sense meaningless. This poll does not reveal what the American people would be prepared to do under the pressure of inevitable circumstances. The nearest answer comes from Representative Day himself, who states that while few really want war, nearly all would defend the country if they felt its national security to be menaced. That is, he says, "a clear-cut expression of the views of practically 90 per cent (all but pacifists and Axis sympathizers) of the American citizens who voted against war and of every member of Congress who is opposing the Administration's march to war."

Thus the only issue is to decide when the American national security is menaced. That has been the question all along. In the view of 42.8 per cent of national leadership as represented in "Who's Who in America," that moment has arrived now.

If so many feel the hour of peril is here, and nearly all the others are ready to act just as soon as they are convinced the menace is at hand, then surely the United States is far more ready for early and vigorous action than most of us had begun to fear was the case.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Good Amendment?

The twenty-first anniversary of the proclamation which put into effect the Nineteenth Amendment came last Tuesday (Aug. 26). . . .

It will be generally agreed that most of the dire predictions of the evils that would ensue have failed of realization, and that not all the beneficent results promised by the suffrage crusaders have been achieved. The response of the great majority of women to the duty thus conferred has been distinctly creditable, however. . . .

One wonders if the world is better today than it would have been had men clung to their exclusive voting rights. There have been numerous blocs of women organized for the promotion of this cause or that, but on the whole they have shown a disposition to work inside of the existing party system, rather than to unite for the founding of a separate party. Doubtless their influence has been correspondingly greater than otherwise it would have been. . . .

In obtaining legislation in the various States for child welfare and other social reforms, the woman voter has been very successful. Whether the methods of "practical" politics have been improved, social standards lifted, national ideals promoted, how can anybody know? The answers will be matters of personal opinion.—*Boston Herald.*

The Wide Horizon

Until Hitler Is Defeated

By Robert Gordon Sproul
President of the University of California

In a radio address

Polls of public opinion and the votes of Congress, alike, show that, with hard, Yankee common sense, our people appreciate that the United States has a vital concern in the existence of an ordered world, and in the triumph of right over wrong. . . .

For more than six years the totalitarians have kept the whole world in a state of military, emotional, and economic mobilization and thus have seriously unbalanced normal life in literally the four corners of the earth. More recently they have laid waste fields and cities, slaughtered thousands of soldiers and refugees, and made good their proud boast that Hitler is "the greatest genius of destruction in history."

Even worse, perhaps, than these atrocities, is what the Nazis have done to the German people. They have regimented, mechanized and brutalized 80,000,000 people, debauching their minds by debauching words, which are the food of the mind. They have turned the bodies and instincts of men into cogs of force in a monstrous military machine. . . .

It is fatuous to talk of a compromise or a modus vivendi with Hitler, whose code concerning treaties, guarantees, and assurances is set forth in these, his own words [as attributed to him by a former associate]: "I am willing to sign anything. I will do anything to facilitate the success of my policy. I am prepared to guarantee all frontiers and to make non-aggression pacts and friendly alliances with anybody. Anyone whose conscience is so tender that he will not sign a treaty unless he feels sure he can keep it in all and any circumstances is a fool. . . . I shall make any treaty I require. It will never prevent me from doing at any time what I regard as necessary for Germany's interests." . . .

* * *

If Germany wins, we shall be put immediately on the defensive, menaced on either side and perhaps to the south as well, by "the young, the virile, the rapacious" (to quote Herr Goebbels), whose clinching argument is not ideas but tanks, dive bombers, and high explosives. . . .

Until Hitler is defeated nothing else matters, for if he is not defeated, nothing will remain—neither safety, nor peace, nor property, nor the rights of labor, nor the freedom of men, nor anything else that we treasure. How then can some among us advocate that we stand idle while the catastrophe we can prevent occurs before our eyes? How can they ignore the lesson that neutrality is no defense against the New Order of Hitler, a lesson written in the epitaphs of twelve nations? That New Order is now a tragic fact, from the Arctic Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Dardanelles to the English Channel. If the Russians and the British are conquered, Hitler and his satellites will rule over an empire such as man has never before beheld. It is incredible that anyone should say that this is a matter of indifference to the United States. . . .

Not to fight may threaten the loss of democracy, *à la française*, through humiliation and subjugation; to fight, some say, may mean the loss of democracy through the political, social, and economic transformation required to win the war. But be prepared to fight we must, or submit to those who recognize no rule but the rule of blood and iron. . . .

* * *

The winning of a war is not part-time business. It cannot be won from 9 to 5, five days a week. It cannot be won on week ends at the beach. It cannot be won if either management or labor is to lock the wheels of industry at will. Neither can it be won in Washington. The war can be won only by an "all-out" national effort—united and consecrated, dedicated to the job.

A group who share these beliefs with me have formed the California Organizing Committee of Fight for Freedom. The members represent conservatives and liberals, Democrats and Republicans, capital and labor. They differ widely and on many issues. They agree on one vital point. It is this: Our liberties are dearer than our lives, and these liberties are now in gravest danger. To protect those liberties the Organizing Committee desires to set up Fight for Freedom chapters in every community in California. We call upon every liberty-loving citizen to enlist under our banner to fight, not for Britain, nor Greece, nor China, nor Russia, but for America and for the right, as God gives us to see it; to recognize that this peril is upon us too, and openly to strike our blow for freedom.

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